Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD. BRAND **Milk**

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,607—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	6th May.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	13th "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	20th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	27th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Pardtt	3rd June.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denney	10th "
M.L. CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	17th "
* SUTLEJ	4164	F. J. Fox	24th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	1st July.
* CLYDE	4099	C. Denny	8th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	15th "
* SHANNON	4362	L. Wilbner	22nd "
M.L. EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	29th "

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping here for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th April, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	L. Brelich	4,139	1st June 1899.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	9th May 1899.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	C. Androvich	4,409	7th June 1899.
VINDOBONA	C. Bellen	4,351	7th July 1899.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
Available for 12 months	" 1,000	" 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Company's steamer, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
SILESIA	R. Mayer	5,000	22nd May 1899.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May, 1, 1899.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
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HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents : GRINDLAY & CO.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
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CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 5th May, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "VASNA," 915 tons, on the 9th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a. m. on the 4th May, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 5th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa and Zanzibar in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 9th May.

FOR KARACHI, ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 18th May.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon, via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

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PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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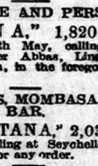

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday, 12 NOON.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	9th May, 1899
SALAZIE	4,255	Negro	6th June 1899
LAOS	6,357	Fiandin	4th July 1899
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	1st Aug. 1899
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	29th Aug. 1899
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Le Coispellier	26th Sept. 1899

Passengers are requested to ATTEND at the BALLARD PIER for the MEDICAL EXAMINATION at 10 A.M. All luggage, properly addressed and Labelled, should be sent to the Steamer in the Stream the day before, or early on the morning of the day of Sailing.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	31st May, 1899.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

"CITY LINE."

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA KARACHI.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail
CITY OF EDINBURGH	2,202	Baillie.	10th May.

THIS STEAMER is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck.

Punkahs and every comfort for First-class Passengers. Apply to—

FORBES, FORBES & CO., LD.,
Agents.

Bombay, 25th April, 1899.

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MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE 3

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS, excellent Table Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus Moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families for Summer or Winter Season.

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IMPORTERS OF

CUTLERY AND HARDWARE.

THE CELEBRATED "CAVENDISH" CUTLERY

IN IVORY AND "L'AFRICAINE" IVORY HANDLES.

POCKET KNIVES, SCISSORS, AND CUTLERY OF ALL KINDS.

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SEAMLESS STEEL COOKING POTS.

ENAMELLED IRONWARE.

GARDEN TOOLS AND ENGINES.

ICE SAFES AND REFRIGERATORS.

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FILTERS.

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KEROSINE OIL STOVES.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

HAVANA CIGARS.

TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR

REAL HAVANA CIGARS.

We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the

FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO

Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices :—

"MULETA" Principes
4 7/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
3¾ inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

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(LEADING BRAND SINCE 1842)

HAS been imported into THIS COUNTRY CONTINUALLY and in increasing quantities for the last 40 years. This fact proves that its excellent qualities are well understood and appreciated by the public. Imitations have reached this market and inferior brands have been put forward, bearing labels closely imitating the Genuine Huschke 3 Star Label. All such imitations will be prosecuted, and the public are requested to beware of them, and to see that the label on each bottle and box bears the 3 Stars in Blue, and on the back of the Label, as seen through the bottle, the inscription :

"GENUINE HUSCHKE'S COLOGNE WATER"

To be had from all Chemists and Druggists in every part of India.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.
18, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE DEALERS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

LARGEST CYCLE STORE IN BOMBAY.

THIRTEEN MODELS OF THE BEST ENGLISH PRODUCTIONS TO SELECT FROM, RANGING IN PRICE

From RS. 250 to RS. 450.

PRICE LISTS, POST FREE.

THE "KANGAROO" ROADSTERS.

THE "KANGAROO" Types have been manufactured by the "Premier" Cycle Co., Ltd., to meet the demand for sound and reliable machines at PARTICULARLY LOW FIGURES. They are infinitely superior to anything else offered at the prices and are placed on the market with the fullest confidence.

THE "KANGAROO" GENTS

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 24in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; 28in. wheels ; Dunlop pneumatic Roadster Tyres ; block chain ; rubber brake and pedals ; gear 66in. ..... Rs. 250
11 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 275

THE "KANGAROO" LADY'S.

Weldless Steel Tube Frame, 20in. from top of seat-tube to crank axle ; Dunlop pneumatic tyres ; block chain ; leather gear case ; rubber brake and pedals ; invented handle-bar ; gear 58½in. ..... Rs. 275
12 monthly instalments of ..... Rs. 25 each. 300

MARCKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.
SOLE AGENTS.
THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LD.,
ENGLAND.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

PATENT ICE SAFES.

WINE AND FOOD REFRIGERATORS.

IN ALL SIZES, VARIOUS PRICES.

The construction of these Refrigerators is the result of numerous experiments and discoveries. These Refrigerators can be placed anywhere without experiencing the slightest influence from the heat. These are constructed with double wooden sides, oak grained, zinc lined, moveable grates, and brass taps.

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DANTRA'S CELEBRATED TEA.

IN 1, 5 and 10 lbs. AIR-TIGHT ROUND TIN BOXES.

		Rs.	a.	p.			Rs.	a.
ROYAL ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	2	0	0	ORANGE PEKOE	per lb.	1	0
ROSE ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	12	0	PEKOE	"	0	14
GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	8	0	PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	13
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	"	1	4	0	SOUCHONG	"	0	12

Our 12 years standing in the Trade is a sufficient guarantee for the Genuine and Superior Quality and Moderate Prices of our Teas. Discount allowed to Messes, Clubs, Merchants and other large buyers.
All orders executed with care and promptitude. A trial earnestly solicited.

Established 1887. N. B. DANTRA & CO., Establishe l 1887.
TEA MERCHANTS.
33, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR MAY, 1899.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
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PLACES OF INTEREST ALONG THE COAST.
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SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES.
PRICE, EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION, Rs. 5.

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AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
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PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.

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"In every respect it is a credit to English pictorial journalism."—"Daily Telegraph."
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FULL DETAILED LIST ON APPLICATION.

The Prices quoted include English Oak and Gold Frames.

	Rs. a.
Dummy Whist. By Dendy Sadler, size 30 by 22 inches	30 0
A Likely Draw. By Heywood Hardy, size 34 by 26 inches	35 0
Battledore and Shuttlecock. By Laura Alma Tadema, size 20 by 19 inches	20 0
Romance. By J. Haynes-Williams, size 25 by 21 inches	20 0
Suspense. By J. Maude Goodman, size 45 by 33 inches	55 0
The Last Days of Pompeii. By Arthur Drummond, size 37 by 18 1-2 inches	45 0
So Tired. By Arthur J. Eisley, size 20 1-2 by 26 1-2 inches	42 8
Good-bye. By Arthur J. Eisley, 34 by 26 inches	35 0
The Bath of Psyche (Nude). By the same, size 31 by 20 inches	35 0
The Challenge. The Empty Saddle. By S. E. Waller, size 43 by 34 1-2 ins., Rs. 40 each; the pair	70 0
The Ruined Sanctuary. By the same, size 47 by 34 inches	32 8
The Desire of all Nations (Religious). By E. A. Fellowes Prynne, size 34 by 26 inches	35 0
The Judgment of Paris. By Solomon J. Solomon, size 20 by 14 inches	65 0
Le Retourdes Vendanges. By C. Dalort, size 42 by 32 inches	62 8
Bande Joyeuse. By Emile Bayard, size 42 by 32 inches	62 8
Sorrow and Song. By E. Blair Leighton, size 42 by 32 inches	42 8
Burning of the "Kent" East Indiaman. By Thos. W. Hemy, size 45 by 33 inches	35 0
Between two Fires. By F. D. Millett, size 34 by 25 inches	35 0
For Auld Lang Syne. By W. A. Breakspear, size 40 by 28 inches	35

S. S. "CITY OF EDINBURGH,"

ARRIVED 3RD MAY, 1899.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Ware house.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him, and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

FORBES, FORBES & Co., LIMITED,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd May, 1899.

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the six months from 1st July to 31st December, 1898, at the Rate of Rupees (70) Seventy per Share of Rs. 1000 paid up and Rupees (35) Thirty-five per Share (of Rs. 500 paid up) will be paid on and after SATURDAY next, the 6th inst. to Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shares on the 27th April, 1899.

By Order of the Board,

D. M. PETIT SONS & Co., Agents,
The Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Co., Ld.

Bombay 3rd May 1899.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND.

ESTABLISHED 1822.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,000,000

J. H. SYMINGTON,
Chief Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJSE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK BORAN CAMODIN STREET.

Under instructions from the mortgagee, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property, THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 4th day of May, 1899, at 4 p.m., at the risk and on account of the mortgagor, Abdul Rahim bin Abdul Rahiman Sonday, and in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the mortgage and further charges, dated respectively the 19th day of July, 1897, and the 26th day of July, 1898.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the undivided moiety of the mortgagor in all that piece or parcel of land, admeasuring 110 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Shaik Boran Camodin Street, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1162, new No. 3828, old Survey No. 2295, and new Survey No. 3788, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 71 Street Nos. 25 to 30, and bounded on the east by the said Shaik Boran Camodin Street, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the Masjid, and on the south by the property of Memon Amir Allee Mahomed Sodawaterwalla, on which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor, his brother, Shaik Mahomed, and their tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned, or to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kolah, mortgagee's Attorneys, at their office, No. 101 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 4th May 1899.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

FOR SALE.—A Standard Indian sympathetic overstrung walnut square piano by Scheidmayer and Soehne, Stuttgart, the property of F. W. ENGLISH, Esq., gone to England. Price Rs. 600—MARCKS & Co., Limited, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ltd., BONZOLINE BILLIARD BALLS, are the best, most reliable, and cheapest; they do not get foul, and are correct size and weight.

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AUCTION SALE of late Mr. F. Rowland's Furniture, Piano, Milner's Safe, etc., next to Byculla Club, Bellasis Road, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. R. C. Chapman's Valuable Furniture, Billiard Table, &c., at Paper Currency Office, Fort, TO BE SOLD on 6th inst.

ON VIEW.—BONA-FIDE SALE of Mr. R. C. Chapman's Valuable Collection of Pictures, Rose's Cottage Piano, at Paper Currency Office, Fort, TO BE SOLD on 5th inst.

ON VIEW.—Lieut. G. H. Davis' Valuable Furniture, Glass and Crockeryware, Plateware, Piano, &c., at No. 6, Marine Lines, near Officer's Mess.

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VOICE from Madras.—C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Venkeegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! is as effective in Cholera as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera! are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur, Bombay, Discount to the Trade.

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By Order of the Board,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 1st January, 1899.

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Rangoon, 8th April, 1899.

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E. R. JARDINE,
Offg. Presy. Postmaster.

Bombay, G. P. O., 18th April, 1899.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 31m. Sun sets, 6h. 22m. High water, 6-16 m., 6-48 a. Low water, 0-25 m., 0-15 a.

Acbar Manufacturing Company, Carnac Bridge, 3 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, this evening, at 5-15.

BURGLARY AND THEFT.—Mr. Nacroji Dadabhai Kastrak reported to the police that during his absence from home his house at Tardeo was broken open, and silk wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 730, stolen. The police are making enquiries into the matter.

HIGH COURT CHAMBERS.—The Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, disposed of chambers business at the High Court, yesterday. It is understood that his lordship will be the vacation Judge for the first half of the recess; and Mr. Justice Russell for the other half.

FALL FROM A WINDOW.—Yesterday, Mr. Allan F. Turner held an inquest on the body of Sachoobai, a Brahmin girl, aged two years. The child, who had gone to a relative with her mother, was playing near a window, when she fell down from a height of 60 feet and was killed on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Ibo, Dare Salam, and Chinde, per extra s. s. Rajputana, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 1 p.m., to-morrow.—Mails for Natal and Cape Colony, to be despatched *via* Tuticorin, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 7 p.m., on Saturday.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Dhun Mills, new Parbadevie Road, touching the death of one Jiwa Hooka, an oilman, aged 45 years. On the 2nd instant, the deceased was oiling an oil-box in the engine-room, when the engineer heard a rumbling noise, and looking back found the deceased lying dead in the pit in the engine-room. The Jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

NAVJOT AT GIRGAUM.—On Monday last, says a correspondent, more than fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen, mostly Parses, assembled at the Albless Baug, Girgaum, at the invitation of Mr. Rustomji Framji, the well-known Parsee confectioner of Chira Bazaar, to witness the Navjot ceremony of his son, Khodabux. A shamiana was erected for the accommodation of the guests, and was most tastefully decorated with flowers, fairy lamps, and chandeliers. A dais was raised in the middle of the shamiana, where, the sacred thread was put round the waist of the boy, who was then taken into the Parsee religion. The ceremony was performed by Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, B.A., assisted by his nephew, the Naib Dastur, and about a hundred Parsee priests. Among the guests were: Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. R. M. Patel, Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dastur, Mr. Dossabhoy Framji Karaka, Dr. Cowasji Hormusji, and several other merchants, pleaders, engineers, etc. An Austrian ladies' string band was in attendance and gave a choice selection of vocal and instrumental music. The whole of the compound of the baug was tastefully illuminated with Rutnagar's patent lamps and other buttees. Various presents were made to Mr. and Mrs. Rustomji. The guests dispersed at about 11 p.m., after dinner provided by Mr. Rustomji.

DEATH OF MR. H. S. BLACK.—We much regret to record the death, which occurred at 10-30 a.m., yesterday, at Bombay, of Mr. Henry Sutherland Black, of the Agra Bank, a son of the late Mr. Andrew Black, of the Bank of Madras. The deceased came out to the Agra Bank, Madras, in October, 1893, having received his early training at its London Office. He was transferred to Bombay on the 18th March last, to act as Accountant, and was taken ill soon after his arrival with abscess of the liver, complicated, we believe, by an attack of typhoid fever. His illness caused the greatest anxiety of his many friends in Madras; but when, about a fortnight ago, he survived a very critical operation, it was hoped that he might recover. His brother, Mr. George W. Black, of the Bank of Madras, was summoned to Bombay on that occasion, but he returned when the danger seemed past. Towards the end of last week he was again summoned to his brother's side, and, with his sister, was with him when the end came yesterday morning. The late Mr. Andrew Black was highly respected in Madras, and his two sons had already secured much esteem in the local mercantile world. Much sympathy is felt with the surviving brother and sister in their bereavements. The deceased was only about 27 or 28 years of age.—*Madras Mail* (May 1).

INSOLVENCY AND URGENT CHAMBER MATTER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided in the Insolvency Court and also attended urgent Chamber matters. His lordship first took in hand urgent Chamber matters, which occupied an hour and a half. One of the matters disposed of was the admitting of the plaint filed by Mr. D. D. Dady against Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit for the recovery of damages to the extent of Rs. 62,000 for malicious prosecution. Subsequently his lordship presided on the Insolvency side and disposed of the following urgent matters:—

RE KAIKOSHROO CURSETJEE NARIMAN.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a three months' adjournment, as his client had been unable to serve notices. The creditors were absent from Bombay, and owing to the plague, there was no knowing when they would return. The application was granted. The insolvent was also given permission to serve notices.

RE VITHALDAS GIRDHER.

Mr. Manker applied for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE PHEROSHAW BOMANJEE.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices on the creditors. The application was granted.

RE DOSSABHOY RUSTOMJEE SURTI.

Mr. Manker was granted an extension of the insolvent's interim order to the 21st June.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharge:—George Wilkinson, Dorabjee Hormusjee Buttiwalla, Hormusjee Dorabjee Buttiwalla, and Chintamon Raghoba.

A MAN-EATER IN CACHAR.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—For the last three months a man-eating tiger has been infesting the jungles west of the Dalesserie river near Thalusacherra, South Hailakandy. Twelve woodcutters are said to have fallen a prey to this monster in February and March of this year, and the inhabitants of these parts already congratulated themselves on the brute having retired from the neighbourhood, when on Saturday last events showed them that their joy had been premature. Two Manipuris, brothers, went out to fell timber on their little plot of land opposite the Naggacherra T. E. recently granted to them by Government. While occupied with their task a tiger suddenly seized one of the men and started dragging him away. His brother, who was carrying a small child tied in a cloth on his back, pluckily came to his brother's assistance and struck three blows at the tiger with his dhow. The tiger, however, without releasing his hold on his victim, managed to inflict with his paw several nasty wounds on his assailant, and he, faint from loss of blood and thinking of the child which he was carrying, was compelled to leave his brother to his fate. Then reaching his home he collected at once a large crowd of villagers and determined to look for the remains of his brother. On approaching the scene of the morning's tragedy, the tiger was suddenly among the crowd, and strange to say, he picked out of the sixty people his previous antagonist, who was also leading, and disappeared with him in the jungle. There was a man with a gun among the people, but he bolted with the rest without attempting to fire a shot. The two deaths took place at 10 and 11, respectively, and at 3 p.m. six neighbouring villagers were discussing the day's events, sitting on a felled tree some distance from the morning's occurrence. Just as one of them, a Bowrie by caste, was in the act of putting a pinch of dry tobacco to his mouth, the tiger suddenly appeared, and seizing him, disappeared with him in the jungle. Great consternation prevails among the population in the neighbourhood of the tiger's new quarters, and more loss of life is sure to take place within the next few days. It is to be hoped that the fifty rupees reward by the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, augmented by another fifty rupees offered by the manager of a neighbouring tea estate for the destruction of the beast, may have some effect, but should any sportsman wish further particulars, the manager of the Kankeecheera Tea Estate will be glad to give the same. The tiger is said to be a very large one.

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FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed Warning; When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

SECOND BLUE BOOK ISSUED.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

A BLUE BOOK (C. 9, 222), containing Part II. of the minutes of evidence taken before the committee appointed to inquire into the Indian currency, of which Sir Henry Fowler is chairman, as we have already stated was published on April 10th.

LORD NORTHBROOK—MINTS.

In reply to Sir Henry Fowler, Lord Northbrook said:—As to the closing of the mints in 1893. I think I had better explain to the committee my own individual view upon that question. I had very great doubts at the time whether it was right to close the mints in 1893. After further consideration of the question, and reading the evidence taken before this committee, I was satisfied that, as no international arrangement appeared to be practicable for opening other mints to silver at a reasonable ratio to gold (I held that the 15½ to 1 ratio was quite unreasonable and impracticable), the Indian Government were right in closing the mints to silver with a view to changing the standard of value in India from silver to gold. I put that clearly, because to close the mints in India without establishing a gold standard would, I think, have been wrong. I should like to add that I think the closing of the mints was quite justifiable. It cannot be denied that a Government has a right in certain circumstances to change the standard of value. It is, of course, a serious matter, but there are many countries that have done it quite recently; Germany and France and other countries have changed their standard of value. Therefore, the idea that the Government of India had no right to change the standard of value in India appears to me quite untenable. I myself do not believe that the measure has seriously interfered with public or private interests in India. The individuals who were immediately affected by the closing of the mints were the holders of silver bullion, because the closing of the mints lowered the value of their silver, for it was immediately followed by a fall in the price of silver; but it must be remembered that the price of silver must have fallen considerably, even if the mints had remained open. The extent to which it would have fallen I cannot say, but there must have been a fall. On the other hand, the holders of rupees may have had some advantage through the closing of the mints. I use the word "may" deliberately, because I do not myself believe that Indian prices—I mean prices in the internal trade of India—have been affected to any extent by the closing of the mints. At any rate, whatever result has followed to the holders of rupees, it must have been in their favour rather than against them. And it must also be remembered that all the holders in India and elsewhere, of Government rupee paper obtained a distinct advantage by the closure of the mints. If the mints had remained open, of course the rupee loans would have gone on depreciating to the full extent of the fall in the gold price of silver. That affects very much the interests of the moneyed classes in India, who hold a good many of these promissory notes . . . I was apprehensive when the mints were closed that considerable hardship would be inflicted upon the people who had silver ornaments in India, because they would not any longer be able to exchange their silver ornaments of a certain weight of silver for rupees of the same weight. That apprehension of mine has been very greatly, if not entirely, removed by the evidence given before this committee by Sir Antony Macdonnell. I consider that Sir Antony Macdonnell is the highest authority that could be examined by the committee upon the condition of the North-Western Provinces.

HIS OPINION OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSALS.

Lord Northbrook does not approve of the proposal of the Indian Government, but is in favour of establishing a gold standard. He said I am not quite certain whether the Government of India might not have delayed their proposals for some little time; I will not say that they could not have done that; but as they have been made, and as the question has been referred to this committee, I am strongly of opinion that it ought to be decided. I fully see the objection to the present condition of the currency which the chairman has suggested—viz, that there is now no real standard of value and no automatic process, certainly no effective automatic process, of regulating the currency. I think that this may be exceedingly dangerous to the interests of any country, and I do not believe that any Government in so large a country as India is wise enough or has information enough to enable it to regulate the currency. There ought to be some automatic process whereby, if a demand comes for currency it can be supplied independently of the will of the Government. Therefore, I think that the question should be decided, and that the period of uncertainty which has existed since the closing of the mints should no longer be prolonged. Apparently it has had a bad effect upon the transmission of English capital to India; at any rate, it has prevented the flow of English capital to a certain extent, and it appears to have had something to do with creating stringency in the money market. But, at any rate, the sooner we get to a sound system of currency in India the better.

Have you considered the proposals of the Government of India to introduce an effective gold standard into India?—I have rather devoted myself to the question of principle and to certain other proposals that are before the committee. If I am asked the question, I do not agree with the proposals made by the Government of India.

You are aware that, when the Government of India closed the mints in 1893, it was as a first step towards the establishment of a gold standard?—I think they would not have been justified in doing it unless it was intended as a first step towards a gold standard.

In Lord Northbrook's opinion an effective gold standard implies a gold currency, but it is not necessary that the token silver currency should be convertible into gold to an unlimited extent. Currency notes of high denominations might, he thinks, be made convertible. Sovereigns should be made legal tender and coined at the mints for the public. He does not think it would be necessary to accumulate much gold to ensure the convertibility from time to time of the larger rupee notes. He attaches great importance to the giving of moral and material support to India by the Imperial Government while the change is being made. He is not in favour of waiting:—

(Mr. Holland): Am I right in understanding that you are in favour of immediate action being taken, or would you rather wait?—If I had the power of settling this question I should not hesitate at once to make the soverign legal tender in India and to open the mints for the coinage of gold. I do not suppose the Government can do that, but if I could do it I would go at once that far, and no further.

SIR J. LUBBOCK'S SCHEME.

Sir John Lubbock who has a scheme of this own, which consists in re-opening the mints and imposing a heavy duty on the importation of silver was asked: Do you think the Government should now take any steps? You stated to us your difficulty with reference to a gold standard, and with reference also to the advantages or disadvantages of an exchange standard. What would you advise? His reply was:—I very much regretted the closing of the mints, but at the same time, of course, we have to consider what should be done under existing circumstances. I suppose that the Indian Government have committed themselves to maintaining an exchange somewhat approximating to 1s. 4d. Having done that, and given notice that such was their intention, I think they are bound to adhere to it, at any rate for the present, and therefore the experiment ought to be given a longer trial. But I venture to suggest that it would be a good thing to put an import duty on silver which I think would have considerable advantages. In the first place it would bring in a substantial revenue; in the second place it would tend to increase the demand for Council bills; and in the third place it would diminish the difference between the value of coined and uncoined silver in India. I do not concur with those who consider that the people of India have been robbed by the Government in the course they have adopted, but I do think those that have accumulated silver, with the idea that they could pay their rents and meet their other obligations by turning it into rupees, are placed at a disadvantage, and I should be rather afraid that it might possibly lead to considerable political feeling. Of course, on that point the committee are much better able to judge than I am. But it seems obvious that whatever tended to reduce the difference between the value of the uncoined silver in India and that of the rupee would be a great advantage to those that have accumulated silver in preparation for bad times, and would diminish any complaint there might be as to the loss to be sustained on the uncoined silver which they hold.

Would it be part of that suggestion that the mints should be re-opened?—I do not think you can safely re-open the mints as matters are at present, even with a duty on silver; but it seems to be impossible to foretell what the value of silver will be in the future. It depends so much on production and various other circumstances; and, having regard to the very great increase in the production of gold which is now taking place, I should think it is at least as likely that silver will rise as that it will fall. If silver should rise, then I think it might be possible, after putting on an import duty and a seignorage, say of 1d., to open the mints, and it would certainly be very desirable to do so.

You know that there is at present an import duty of 5 per cent.?—Yes, and therefore the principle is conceded.

What would you consider that should be turned into? 6d. per ounce is what I have suggested. Of course, if one was in a responsible position, one would wish to make inquiries before determining the amount. I think it should be a fixed amount. I would rather have it fixed at, say, 6d. per ounce than, say, 25 per cent., because that would vary according to the price of silver.

THE LINDSAY SCHEME.

Mr. H D Macleod was asked with regard to the Lindsay scheme and other schemes for raising the ratio to 1s. 4d., would you say that if that ratio is a proper ratio it should not require artificial support to maintain it?—I am not quite sure that I understand what you mean by artificial support.

Borrowing?—Any scheme, artificial or not, any system of guaranteeing the convertibility of a token currency, may mean borrowing at times. I understand the Bank of England borrows at times.

They borrow at times to raise the discount rate, you mean?—Yes.

But would you not say that if a scheme is the correct scheme it should not need artificial support; it should work automatically, and that if it requires artificial support that very fact tells against it?—Yes, but I am not quite certain that I see how the Lindsay scheme requires artificial support any more than a gold currency would, because if there was a gold currency, and the gold currency was all departing, it would be necessary for the Indian Government in that case to have recourse to some such procedure as borrowing.

I mean with the ratio of 1s 4d. Mr. Lindsay's scheme contemplates the establishment and maintenance of the ratio at 1s. 4d.?—If you are afraid of 1s. 4d. being too high, allow the present state of things to go on for two or three years; allow the currency to contract itself with refence to the demand and you will make the 1s. 4d. rate more secure than it is at present.

You admit that the ratio is an important part of the question?—To fix upon a certain ratio is important, but the still more important thing is when once you have got a ratio not to change it.

Once you have the correct ratio?—I am not quite certain whether you and I are agreed upon the fact of there being a correct ratio.

What would you take to be the test?—The test of a correct ratio is that trade and prices have adapted themselves to the ratio that exists; in other words, that the currency is equivalent to the demands upon it, neither redundant nor scarce.

MR. DONALD GRAHAM'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Donald Graham, C.I.E., in reply to Sir F. Moowatt said:—I am an Indian merchant, a member of the firm of William Graham and Co. My headquarters are in Glasgow.

We may take it that you were opposed to the closing of the mints in 1893?—Yes. The first objection I had was the depreciating of the value of the silver ornaments of the natives. I thought it was a wrong done to the people of India, and impolitic.

When you say that too much stress was laid on the difficulties of the Government, is it that you consider that the Government need not have called for greater taxation?—I thought they looked too exclusively upon the difficulties of the Budget, and not enough upon the effects of what they were going to do.

Do you consider, therefore, that the mints of India should now be opened to silver again?—Yes, I think it must come to that.

Would you contemplate that being done at once, or by gradual processes, such as we have had described in the evidence put before us?—I should like it to be done gradually, if it possibly could be so done. The chief point is the stringency of money; and if that could be relieved—if, for instance, when the Bengal Bank rate went up to 6 per cent, or above, the Government were to buy silver and issue rupees in moderate quantities, say a crore at a time—that would relive the stringency, and, by raising silver and reducing the value of the rupee, it might possibly in course of time bring about an approximation of the two, and then would come an opportunity to open the mints. I do not think there is any urgency, so long as the money market is kept relieved. That is my chief point. I doubt also if the full effects of the closing of the mints have yet had time to show themselves. I think the mischief is in the stringency of the money market, and, if that is relieved in some way or other, I think the question of opening the mints might possibly be left alone, it might be delayed, perhaps.

And the test of the necessity would arise when the rate of discount rose very much?—The rate of discount.

You said that you were sensible of the stress of the Government's difficulty in 1893. Do you consider that the same difficulty would attend them now, that is to say, that payment of their gold interest would necessitate either borrowing or an increase of taxation?—Undoubtedly, in the first instance, yes. I would look upon it, more or less, as temporary.

You would consider that the growth of prosperity that would result from the opening of the mints would be such that the product of the present taxation would in fact increase?—That is my view; and for this reason I think there is no loss to the country; there is a loss to the Government, but a gain in other quarters. It does not make any difference to the country, as a whole, what the rate of the rupee is.

But still the country, as a whole, would have to find the money?—The country would not have to find any more.

You think the Government could continue to pay an additional 8 or 10 crores, or its sterling equivalent, and yet the country would not suffer?—The country would not suffer, because the country would gain in other ways.

POSSIBLE SOURCES OF TAXATION.

Have you considered at all, or do you regard it as outside your evidence, what taxation would be possible in the meanwhile, or would you have recourse to borrowing?—I would avoid borrowing. I would rather tax than borrow. I think it would be a pity to borrow.

Have you at all considered what taxes would, in your opinion, be necessary?—To begin with, I think, there would be a great saving in opium. If you raise the exchange on China, assuming that the China price remained the same, there would be a great jump in the rupee price of opium. That I calculate would give you something like 1 1-2 crores.

You look upon that as a permanent increase?—As a permanent increase, assuming the dollar price in China remained the same.

And that the amount of the opium trade remained the same?—Assuming that, yes.

Then you would recommend import and export duties?—I would recommend import duties because, I think, the trade would bear it.

And export duties?—Export duties, I think, might be a necessity, although I do not like them.

Imposing the two would hardly amount to an encouragement of trade?—If, as presumably would be the case, prices rose as exchange fell, then the produce would be able to bear the strain of taxation. There are objections of one kind or another to all taxes, but it is necessary to raise the revenue in some way. Prices presumably would rise.

You assume that prices would rise if exchange fell?—I think that is the natural inference.

Then you allude to death duties?—I do not know whether that has ever been suggested or not; but I know there has been a feeling in India that the wealthier classes escape taxation. Of course, I appreciate that it is a very difficult question, especially in view of the Hindu laws of inheritance.

You would be of opinion that from these four sources the Government might raise the additional 8 to 10 crores of taxation required?—Yes. There is another item I have jotted down, namely, the railway revenue. I think it would be quite fair for the Government to increase railway rates on the same ground I have mentioned, namely, that, if prices rose, commodities would be able to pay so much more for transport.

You would not say that the rates are now fixed upon the basis which is thought likely to produce the largest revenue?—That is so; but, if prices rise, as I assume they would, commodities would be able to pay so much more.

Then the whole of your argument rests on the assumption that opening the mints to silver would result in a considerable rise in prices?—I think so, yes, as well as on the belief that there can be no real advantage to India from the mere raising of the value of the rupee.

(To be continued.)

ANOTHER volume of evidence taken before the Indian Currency Committee was published yesterday. No indication is given as to whether the Committee will hear any more witnesses; and no doubt the members have as much before them just now as they can conveniently digest. It is difficult to make up from a Blue-book of over 250 pages, containing the views of 25 experts, a *precis* of the contents, or to draw any general idea of the bearing and direction of the testimony. One point will strike the most superficial student of the volume, and that is the agreement of several representatives of divergent schools of belief that it would be wise to make no immediate change in the currency policy of India. Mr. Courtney, who never beats about the bush, says plainly that "for the present, at all events, and probably for a long time to come, they should do nothing except to make it clear that they are going to maintain their present policy until some circumstances happen"—circumstances to which he refers later. Lord Farrer, a colleague of Mr. Courtney's both on the Gold and Silver Commission and the Herschell Committee, regrets "that the imperfect scheme of 1893 should not have been allowed a somewhat longer trial before throwing it again in the crucible," so that the country might benefit by "the experience of two or three more years without war, without famine, without pestilence, and without exceptional borrowing." These are opinions that must carry great weight, and though their authors approach the subject from opposite standpoints, and, indeed, advise delay for totally different reasons, that does not detract from the importance of their being agreed. It is in a sense not altogether dignified to postpone a settlement; for, as Sir Robert Giffen remarked to the Committee in another connection, "I do not think you should leave the money of a great country like India quite at large." But if there is anything to be gained by delay, and nothing to be lost, the policy of waiting for something to turn up may be wise, even if it look weak.

The privious volume of evidence introduced to notice a new plan in competition with the gold-standard schemes of the Indian Government, of Mr. Lindsay, and others, and the new volume develops that new plan. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, a Lancashire monometallist, sowed the seed by what was almost a passing reference to the possibility that India might be able to revert to an automatic silver standard in agreement with the United States, and possibly France. The suggestion has been taken up with enthusiasm in many quarters and looked on with mild approbation in others. Mr. Courtney has become one of its warmest advocates. "We know," he says, "that the shutting of the Indian mints was ultimately precipitated—you may say ultimately determined upon—under the shadow of the possibility of American action in refusing to coin silver. Now it will be quite possible that American action might cause a reopening of the mints." This statement of the case by a member of the Herschell Committee is worthy of note. It recognises that the policy of the Indian Government has already been dictated by the acts, or intended acts, of foreign Governments. There is a partly sentimental and partly practical objection to making our policy in any respect depend on the doings of another Government; on the other hand, there is an obvious logical justice in seeking reparation from the quarter from which injury came. A significant feature of the evidence before Sir Henry Fowler's Committee is the frequency with which witnesses expressed regret that the Franco-American proposals of 1897 were so definitely rejected. Others, who approved the rejection of the proposals as they stood, are sorry that the refusal was so uncompromising as to discourage the presentation of modified schemes in a similar sense. Sir Frank Forbes Adam's plan is a modification; for it proceeds on the basis of an agreement for silver coinage at the ratio of 22 to 1—a ratio which is represented by the rupee at 1s. 4d. "There is no divinity in 1s. 4d." as Lord Farrer remarks; and if there were insuperable and inherent objections to any coinage agreement with France and the United States, the mere fact that a scheme of the kind promised to maintain the rupee automatically at the value it has borne for some time would not suffice to over-ride these objections. The circumstance that many leading men of all schools of currency opinion look back sorrowfully to the incontinent rejection of the Wolcott scheme indicates that there are no such inherent objections on the score of principle.

It would be useless to discuss the potentialities of a coinage agreement in the absence of any sign from responsible representatives of the Governments which must be consulted that they would consent to negociate on the subject. Lord Aldenham recognised that, and when he was called as a witness came prepared to throw important light on the attitude of the United States. Colonel Hay, in a letter dated from the Department of State, wrote to Lord Aldenham on November 28 last year that "it would not be expedient for the Government of the United States to reopen the subject at present, in view of the character of the answer" given to the Wolcott Commission in October, 1897. But he added: "The question of ratio is one which this Government is open to consider," and "we have no cause to suppose that the French Government is not equally in a position to consider any reasonable suggestions respecting the parity between gold and silver." Colonel Hay reiterated the phrase as to the inadvisability of approaching the British Government, either privately or officially; but left it clear enough that the United States Cabinet is open to receive representations from this side. Sir Frank Forbes Adam's diffidence in advancing the suggestion originally was due to doubts on that point, and now that they have been resolved he and all the commercial community of Manchester are eagerly hopeful that our Government will take the necessary step. Mr. J. Herbert Tritton, a gold monometallist, who has the gravest misgivings as to the introduction of a gold standard in India, gives a more measured, but none the less distinct, approbation to the scheme. Lord Aldenham quoted Lord Rothschild and Sir John Lubbock as supporting an agreement on some such basis. Mr. Stephen Ralli, the largest individual trader with India, describes it as "the best solution," and has "no doubt that such is the opinion of all experienced Indian merchants." Clearly, then, this is a proposal that must be carefully weighed by the Committee, and put in the balance against the gold standard propositions of the Indian Government, of Mr. Lindsay, and others.

With so many eminent authorities counselling delay and further trial of the existing system, and with the reopening of the mints on a well-defined basis in agreement with the United States and France almost within the sphere of practical politics, it would be no surprise were Sir Henry Fowler's Committee to report in favour of postponing a final decision as to the future of Indian currency. The Government proposals have come so badly out of the ordeal of examination that they have no vitality left. Sir Robert Giffen fairly danced on them. He prefers a silver standard, of course; but, apart from this predilection, he looks on a gold standard with unconvertible rupees as absurd, and one with convertible rupees as impossible. On one or other of these opinions he is corroborated by nearly every other witness either directly or by implication. Those who support the idea of a gold standard without compete convertibility do so because they see the extreme difficulty of getting sufficient gold at command to make the new standard a reality. Nobody would willingly have a hybrid system, though some witnesses allege it to be a necessity and make a virtue of that necessity. The first witness whose evidence is given in the new volume was Lord Northbrook, who does "not understand a gold standard separated from a gold currency"; and the last gold witness was Mr. Henry Dunning MacLeod, who "cannot imagine their being separate." On the whole, then, the Indian Government scheme has been very roughly handled—almost more so at the hands of those who might have been expected to befriend it than of those who were certain to condemn.—*Financial News.*

CRICKET MATCH AT BULSAR.

SURAT *vs.* BULSAR.

IN response to an invitation, says a local correspondent, the Surat cricket team very sportingly went to Bulsar last Sunday, and a very close and interesting match was won by the Surat eleven by 8 runs. Winning the toss, the visitors took first innings on a hard wicket. They began badly. Two or three of their best wickets were soon lost, and a fourth shortly afterwards shared the same fate. These early failures had a very prejudicial effect on the rest of the players, who shaped badly afterwards. Wickets fell rapidly, and a rot set in. But Mr. Baria made light of the bowling of the Bulsaras, and when the innings closed for 49, he carried his bat for 20. Dadiba and F. N. Vakil, with a little more luck, might have swelled this total for their side. But the former sacrificed his cricket through over-eagerness, and the latter's beautiful stroke was smartly held on the out-field. The Bulsar team, who then next faced the attack, shared a worse fate than their visitors. None of their batsmen except the last two could make anything approaching a stand, and all were dismissed for 44, of which the tail claimed no less than 21. Surat with nine runs ahead opened their second venture, and even ared worse this time, and made only 17. As the wicket was, this result was not in the least surprising. It was by no means a run-getting wicket, and the bowlers had the best of it. The Bulsar team, who considered this performance to be a happy stroke of fortune, had therefore only 23 to get to win. The first two batsmen knocked up 10 runs off the first two overs, and then a change came over the game. Nanavati was in great form and got a lot of work on the ball. His fast bowling, aided by the hard ground, proved too much for the opposite side, who were all out for 14. Nanavat took six wickets for one run, and was, besides, responsible for half the score of his side in the second innings.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Iran, 4,065 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, cleared yesterday, for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE City Line s s City of Edinburgh, 2,089 tons, Captain A M Baillie, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Glasgow 31st March, *vi*a Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mrs Walker, Mr Ash and Mr Murdoch as passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Forbes, Forbes and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Patna, 1,112 tons, Captain A H Achison, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf *vi*a Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr P Brown, Mr Haji Abdool Rehman, Mr Syed Yusuf Zamama, Mr Syed Mahomed Zawance, Mr B Gomes, Mr Abdool Wahab, and 65 deck.

THE Anchor Line s s Persia, 2,530 tons, Captain C F Osborne, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Marseilles—Captain, and Mrs Braid, 2 children and infant. For London—Mr and Mrs Partridge and child, Mr G H Parsons, Major and Mrs Carnegy, and Mrs Clarkson. For Liverpool—Captain Metcalfe, Mr R N Roland, Mrs Jackson, child, infant, and nurse, Lieut-Col and Mrs Blood, Mrs and Miss Sykes, Mr and Mrs W C Anderson, child and ayah, Miss Anderson, Miss R Paterson, Miss Paterson, Major Souter, Mr C Moore, and Rev Seed.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 3.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Coconada	547	Hartley			M M & Co
Kilwa	993	MacLean	P Gulf		M M & Co
H M S Sphinx		Phillips	Govt Dock		Royal Navy
Annandale	2537	Milne			S Oil Co
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAY 3.

CONSOLS advanced 1-8 per cent. in London yesterday, to 110 9-16. French Rentes were 1-4 per cent. lower at 102 ; and Paris Exchange on London declined 1 1-2 centime, to 25·18 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 116, and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £67 1-4. Bar Silver was 3-3d. lower, at 28 1-4d. per oz. ; and 1-2 cent. in New York, at 61 3-4 cents per oz., demand exchange on London being 1-4 cent. less, at 4·87 1-2 dollars.

The total quantity of wheat afloat for the United Kingdom on Friday last was 2,870,000 quarters, compared with 2,760,000 quarters at the end of the previous week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was easier at closing, last evening, Surats dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales ; and the Imports 11,000 bales. Spot prices maintained their current level ; while American Arrivals declined 1-64d. in the near and 1-32d. in the more distant positions, extreme quotations being 3 9-32d. for May delivery, and as well for September-October. The Manchester Market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton was 1-16d. lower in New York, at 6 1-8 cents per lb. ; August Futures were 3 points lower, at 5·86 cents and December 2 points, at 5·90 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 13,000 bales ; and the arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1898 and 1897.

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	13,000	11,000	10,000
Three days' do.	40,000	35,000	29,000
Since 1st September ...	7,857,000	8,206,000	6,472,000

Locally, the feeling in the Cotton Market has to-day been quiet. Shippers bought some 3,850 bales, chiefly Dhulia ; and the Mills, 2,200 bales, of which the bulk was Oojain. The quotation for "Good" Bhownugger, May delivery, was Rs. 129 1-2 per candy.

WHEAT AND SEEDS are steady and without any change in prices.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Monday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton.....	15,592 bales.
Wheat.....	48,732 cwts.
Linseed	17,640 "
Rapeseed	42,526 "
Jingellyseed	2,800 "
Poppyseed	20,113 "
Castorseed	6,872 "
Rice.....	1,5085 "

FREIGHTS.—The market has been rather quiet to-day. Some business was reported for Antwerp and Dunkirk at 16s. 6d. per ton ; while for Havre, for small lots of cotton, as high as 18s. 9d. and 19s. 3d. was paid.

EXCHANGE opened firm in tone at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for three months' sight Credits, and rates remained at this level throughout the day, without much being reported either way, closing steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand.....1s. 4d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic .....1s. 4d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight.....1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Francs 1 09 3-4	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull with 101 5-8 quoted for Money, for 3 1-2 per cents., and 101 3-4 for Account ; Threes advanced to 96.

SHARES.—Anglo-Indian Mill, Empress, Framjee Petit, Manockjee Petit have declined Rs. 10 each ; and Oriental, Rs. 5. Tapti Valley Railway are Rs. 7 1-2 higher. Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2 1-2, to Rs. 1,282 1-2 per share.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the Statement of Traffic, Week ending 29th April, 1899.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,42,776	6,34,673	7,297	7,84,746
Corresponding week (last year. Open 1,491¼ Miles.	...	...	...	8,92,189
Decrease				Rs. 1,07,443.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd April, 1899, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	72,000	3,15,000	4,000	3,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	156	683	9	848
For previous 15 weeks of half year,	12,30,178	35,89,514	54,962	48,74,654
Total for 16 weeks ..	13,02,178	39,04,514	58,962	52,65,654
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	57,263	3,60,146	4,312	4,21,721
Per mile of Ry. do.	124	781	10	915
Total to corresponding date do.	8,83,398	37,55,234	75,456	47,20,088
Decrease for the week.....Rs.				30,721
Increase to date ..... "				5,45,565

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd April, 1899, on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	3,000	29,200	20	32,220
Or per mile of Railway	21	207	...	228
For previous 15 weeks of half year	47,121	3,40,435	1,658	3,89,214
Total for 16 weeks ...	50,121	3,69,635	1,678	4,21,434
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	3,201	37,048	44	40,293
Per mile of Ry do.	23	263	...	286
Total to corresponding date do.	40,407	3,94,695	2,126	4,37,228
Decrease for the week.....Rs.				8,073
Ditto to date..... "				15,794

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore, and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 22nd April 1899, on 1,673·91 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,27,000	2,92,000	7,000	4,26,000
Or per mile of Railway	76	174	4	254
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	19,02,298	49,50,516	85,772	69,38,585
Total for 16 weeks...	20,29,298	52,42,516	92,772	73,64,586
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,36,639	3,16,038	2,537	4,55,214
Per mile of Ry do.	82	189	1	272
Total to corresponding date do. ..	16,72	47,12,948	83,833	64,68,794
Decrease for the week.....Rs.				29,214
Increase to date ..... "				8,95,792

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.

Week ending 22nd April, 1899.

Description.	1899.	1898.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	1,056	988	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	53,059	51,509	1,543	...	71,319	...
Parcels, &c.	1,27,616	80,140	47,476	...	2,12,474	...
Goods						
Other earnings	5,334	9,334	...	3,950	...	13,796
Total for week	1,86,052	1,40,983	45,069	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	25,36,934	23,66,907	...	...	2,70,027	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

LAMB—April 24, in Calcutta, the wife of J C Lamb, of a son.

DEATH.

LAMB—April 29, in Calcutta, suddenly, the dearly beloved wife of J C Lamb.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette
THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1899.

THE apprehension that the interests of cricket, football and other sports would suffer at the hands of the Bombay Improvement Trust turns out to have been a little premature. It is perhaps prudent on occasions to cry out before one is hurt, for it may avert the danger, if danger there be, and if there be none, a good cry is always a relief to the feelings. The Municipal Corporation, with that provident care for the public weal that becomes the governing body of the city, addressed Government some months ago deprecating the utilisation for building purposes of any of the open spaces of the Fort and the Marine Lines that have been hitherto used for recreation. Colonel Olivier, R.E., and sixty-two others, and the honorary secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the Athletic Club with thirty-five of the members of those bodies memorialised the Trust, strongly objecting to any part of the Wellington reclamation being built over. In their view that large open space should continue to be utilised to the end of time as a camping ground in the cold weather and for cricket and other games during the monsoon. Neither these remonstrants nor the City Fathers remembered that these and other lands were assigned to the Trust so that by judicious management a certain area might be made available for building sites yielding the funds required to rebuild the insanitary areas of the Native Town, rehouse the many thousands of people dwelling in chawls unfit for human habitation, and open up the more densely populated localities to the western breezes in the confident hope that these measures might deliver Bombay from plague as similar measures have delivered Naples from a deadly fever. If the Trust were to accede to the requests so influentially urged and leave extensive areas in and around the business centre of the city to be playgrounds, and sites for some scores of tents, it would be open to the first-comer to charge that body with having acted the part of the incompetent steward who put away in a napkin the talent he was to use for his master's service. The Trust would have culpably betrayed its trust. Happily it has done nothing of the kind, though it has performed the seeming miracle of obtaining building sites, the capitalised value of which is thirty-five lakhs from the areas hitherto used for various sports and games, while one hundred and forty-one acres will still be available for recreation exclusive of the Kennedy Sea Face, the large open space adjacent to the School of Art, and the playgrounds allocated to the European, the Parsi, and the Hindu Gymkhanas. If the proposal of the Trustees, that the Oval and the large and now useless space west of it be made available for general recreation, be sanctioned by Government, the players of games will be very largely benefited indeed. The area, including the Wellington reclamation, now available, is 479,600 square yards, and this would be immediately increased to 568,000, and eventually to 644,000 square yards—an increment of more than a third. The secret of this achievement is that there is in and around the business centre of this large city an amount of unoccupied ground not to be found in any other. For all practical purposes a considerable part might be regarded as waste ; it is not used for recreation or for anything else.

The crescent in front of the Sailors' Home is not included in the Trust's list of open spaces in the Fort "as it is not used for recreation purposes." For the same reason apparently the Kennedy Sea Face and the large space behind the School of Art are eliminated. They are of very considerable size, but they are turned to little or no account. One hundred and forty-one acres are available for games and other forms of recreation ; one acre to every 408 inhabitants of the Fort and the Esplanade, and of Middle and Lower Colaba. The population of the latter localities are cartmen and mill-hands, who never resort to recreation grounds. The Trustees carefully considered the recommendation of the Corporation that none of the areas actually devoted to sports and games should be utilised for building sites. They find themselves unable to comply with a demand which would nullify the intention with which those properties have been vested in the Board, but they have taken care not to curtail the areas available for games and sports, and hope to appreciably add to their extent if their suggestions are approved by Government. The space west of the Esplanade Road between Church Gate Street and the hospital now used for recreation will not be interfered with ; but the land formerly occupied by bungalows will be let out as building sites for residential quarters which will yield a return equivalent to the interest on fifteen lakhs. Wide garden spaces will ensure free ventilation. It was impossible to comply with the request of the Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company and the Y. M. C. A. that the Wellington Lines should not be built upon. Those lines, with a strip of other land on the south, are very valuable, and the sites are eagerly sought by investors. But as soon as building operations begin there, the bungalows and other buildings on the cooperage will be removed and the whole space from the Bandstand to the Wodehouse Bridge will become an open space available for recreation, subject to the right of the Board to permit tents to be pitched there during the cold weather. That plan, it is calculated, will produce eighteen lakhs, nearly sufficient to reconstitute Nagpada on a healthy basis. It is proposed to prolong the Mayo Road from the Secretariat by a fifty-feet road aligning with Ormiston Road leading to the sea through the new quarter now arising on the Port Trust property. This may entail a slight displacement of the Bandstand and other changes, including the removal of the Prince of Wales' Statue from its present awkward site to a more favourable position at the junction of several important thoroughfares where the Wellington Fountain now stands. That a more suitable site should be found for the finest equestrian statue in India, there can be no doubt whatever. But inasmuch as the Fountain commemorates the departure of the hero of Assaye from the Apollo Bunder to seek imperishable renown in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, it would be a thousand pities to relegate it to another situation, where it would commemorate nothing but the vandalism of the Improvement Trust. But many things will happen before that infelicitous recommendation of the long-forgotten Extension Committee comes to fruition. As we have said, the funds accruing from the utilisation of the Wellington Lines as building sites will nearly suffice for the redemption of the overcrowded insanitary district of First Nagpada, the greater part of which was in December last declared by a resolution of the Board to be an unhealthy area. It covers some seventeen acres, with a population numbering at the last census 11,133. A plan of reconstruction was prepared by Mr. Playford Raynolds, the engineer, and approved by the Board. It also received the unqualified approval of the Corporation. Objections were, however, taken on religious or quasi-religious grounds by the Jewish community, the Mahomedans, and the Hindus. The first mentioned complained that the new thoroughfares interfered with a certain cemetery that had been closed for some thirty years. Some Hindus complained that a temple and the surrounding houses which provided its revenue were impinged upon. Two mosques were also said to be affected. The temple proved to be a small structure erected two years ago at the end of a narrow passage four feet wide ; the surrounding houses were dilapidated, and it was very doubtful if their rentals were devoted to religious uses. However, the Board met the objections in the most conciliatory spirit. The part of the district, including the cemetery and the synagogue, was omitted from the plan of the reconstruction, the population being small. The temple was allowed to remain, the surrounding houses only being removed ; the mosques were benefited by having broad streets constructed on two sides of each, and the Moulvie acknowledged that the change was for the better. When the cemetery and other comparatively open spaces for stables and other purposes were eliminated, it was found that the population was huddled together twelve acres, covered by a congeries of ill-constructed houses in lanes and alleys. The whole has to be reconstructed. The first step is to provide new buildings arranged in quadrangles with a court-yard paved and drained in the middle. The height is restricted to three floors, including the ground floor, and there is to be a space equal to the height between every two buildings. A fifteen-feet passage from street to street will secure ventilation. The rooms are to be 12 feet by 10, with a five-foot verandah ; each adult—children do not count—will have forty square feet of space. The number of inhabitants to the acre is at present over 800 ; in future it will be restricted to 500. The making of the main thoroughfare through First Nagpada will dispossess four hundred inhabitants. To provide for these, chawls with open spaces round will be erected with accommodation for eight hundred people. A considerable number will be removed when the whole area is reconstituted on the new lines. They will find accommodation in an undeveloped Agripada district east of the grounds of the Byculla Club which is now practically unoccupied. Accommodation for 13,500 people will be provided on that vacant space.

A RESOLUTION has just been issued by the Chief Commissioner regarding the changes effected in the revenue law of the Central Provinces by Act XII. of 1898. The amendments do not introduce any new procedure or principle requiring the issue of special rules for the guidance of the officers called upon to administer its provisions. The amendments, though simple, are important. The subject-matter of these amendments may be briefly specified as follows :—(1) The definition and determination of *sir* land ; (2) the protection of the thekadars, gaontias or farmers, and the qualifications, incidents, and limitations, of the status enjoyed by a "protected" thekadar, gaontia or farmer ; (3) the improvement of the security possessed by Government for the collection of its land revenue and other cognate dues ; (4) the conferment of powers upon Revenue officers to divide estates under partition by distribution of whole mahals or shares among the co-sharers, instead of only by the separate partition of each mahal or share included in an estate ; (5) the improvement of the disciplinary powers possessed by the Deputy Commissioner for the enforcement of the duties of village watchmen and mukaddams. Concerning the question of *sir* land it will be interesting if a brief reference to the existing law is made. When proprietary rights were conferred on malguzars in the Central Provinces at the time of the thirty years' settlement, all land which was in the cultivation of the newly-created proprietors, or which was recognized as appertaining to the home farm, was recorded as *sir* land. Over this the proprietors had absolute control ; no tenant could acquire rights in it, or could he murmur if summarily ejected. Abuses early began to show themselves, and in 1883 the Tenancy Act was passed, which conjointly provided for the extinction of *sir* rights on land when the landlords had shown they did not want to cultivate it themselves, and for the creation of these rights in favour of these proprietors who found it necessary to extend their home farm areas. The new law did not prove a success, and within six years the law was again altered by the amending acts of 1889. Under this legislation *sir* rights existing at the passing of the Act could no longer be extinguished, and new *sir* rights could only be acquired automatically by cultivation for six years of waste land, or by the declaration of a Settlement Officer made at a settlement that land formerly held by a ryot had been continuously cultivated by a proprietor for upwards of twelve years. So far as the future effect of this new provision went, the amended law was simple enough ; but the definition of *sir* land embodied in the Act was so seriously complicated by the necessity for saving and defining rights which had grown up in the interval between the original Acts and their amendment, that it has never been fully understood by the people, or even by many of the officers who have presided over the Revenue and Civil Courts of the Province. Hence the necessity for passing the new law.

RAJPUTANA, this week, reports 4,698 persons in receipt of famine relief, the bulk of them in Merwara, where unfortunately agricultural operations are not promising. Elsewhere in Rajputana the outlook is fairly satisfactory. Only thirty names were added to the list of emigrants, which, however, bring the total to 4,371. The season report shows that sowings have commenced in Sirohi and ploughing and manuring lands in Jhallawar, and breaking up of the soil for the next crop is in progress in parts of Ajmere-Merwara. The harvesting of crops is approaching completion. Cattle are in poor condition in Marwar, Haraoti and Ajmere ; but elsewhere they are good. Fodder scarcity prevails in the states reported last week, and prices are rising in Meywar ; on the other hand, they are falling in Jhallawar, but are steady elsewhere. The prospect has not much improved in the Central Provinces. The weather was stormy occasionally during the week, and unthreshed wheat crops in the Simga tahsil of Raipur has been damaged. In the Nagpur country rain has fallen in nine districts, causing a fall in the temperature, but the days are now growing hot again. Threshing of spring crops is reaching completion, but destitution still prevails. In Saugor and Damoh forest concessions afford much relief to labourers in the collection of mahua and other forest products. Village relief is in progress in both districts, and the water-supply is becoming scarce in parts of Mandla, Betul, Chanda, and Chhindwara. Fodder is scarce in parts of seven districts and grain stocks are insufficient in the Hinganghat tahsil of Wardha. The outlook in Madras is fairly good, though pasture is scarce, for the standing crop is in normal condition. Fodder is sufficient and cattle are not below their usual standard. Prospects generally in Burma are encouraging, but in parts of Assam tea has been retarded by the cold, wet weather. Fodder and water scarcity are now reported in Berar and Hyderabad. Bombay reports do not give much cause for dissatisfaction, and only in parts of Sind is the fodder supply insufficient. In Bengal and the North-West Provinces the outlook is encouraging, while the Punjab reports that the condition of the standing crops is generally average on irrigated and below average or poor on unirrigated areas. The condition of cattle is said to be poor in Delhi and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan, but fair elsewhere. Fodder is reported sufficient in all districts, except in Delhi, Umballa, Shahpur, and in parts of Dera Ismail Khan.

THE Viceroy, we regret to say, has been indisposed for the last few days and obliged to keep to his room, but is now better. As his Excellency began to recover on Sunday, Lady Curzon was taken with influenza, and will be prisoner to the house for some days. Influenza of rather a severe type, accompanied by high fever, is rampant in Simla just now, one of the worst sufferers being Mr. W. Lawrence, the Viceroy's Private Secretary, who has been quite seriously ill with it, and is still kept to his bed.

AT yesterday's meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. T. W. Cuffe, to renew the contract with the Bombay Telephone Company for a year instead of three years as before.

THE appeal of Shaik Abdulla, a Municipal Commissioner of Agra, from a sentence of one month's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000, for falsifying official records, came up in High Court on Monday before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Banerji. The appeal was dismissed and the conviction confirmed.

THE South Indian Post states that the citizens of Trichinopoly held a public meeting in that city on the 23rd ultimo, with Mr. T. G. Sunderasa Sastriar, B.A., in the chair. The meeting was addressed by Dr. T. M. Nair, of Madras and the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—(1) In the opinion of the meeting, the utterances of Rev. J. A. Sharrock M.A., of the S. P. G. Mission, in public meetings too numerous to mention, and especially his statements in the October Number of the Indian "Church Quarterly Review" of 1898, are highly shocking to the feelings of the Hindu community, on whose character it forms a gross libel unworthy of a Christian Missionary; (2) And that the S. P. G. Mission be requested to be pleased to take severe notice of this reprehensible conduct of the said gentleman, and do the needful.

THE edition of the Gospels which the Christian Knowledge Society is bringing out, and several numbers of which have already appeared, will be exceptionally rich in illustrations. These have been reproduced from public galleries and public collections in Europe and America, and represent the best work of the Italian, French, Flemish and German schools.

THERE will likely be a steady output of books about the Philippines for some time to come. The latest in the field, Major Younghusband, will shortly be followed by Mr. M. A. Haumm, whose "Manila and the Philippines" is to be issued by Messrs. A. D. Innes and Co. His book will be fully illustrated. And the second edition of Mr. Foreman's work, about to appear, contains a large amount of of new matter, and is brought up to date.

THE Government of the Congo State has taken a very important step to strengthen its military position in Central Africa. In consequence of recent events, it has decided to augment the European, or white, cadre of its native Army. A few weeks ago it took steps to invite volunteers from time-expired men in the Belgian Army to serve on the Congo in training and leading the black levies. A ready response has been made to this appeal, and the first batch of eighty-five volunteers sailed on Friday last from Antwerp.

SERGEANT COULARI, of the Hausa Sharpshooters, with fifty men, who are to compose the garrison of Jibouti, have arrived at Bordeaux, on their way to their new post. Sergeant Coulari is the brother of ex-King Behanzin of Dahomey. He was at first incorporated in the Senegalese infantry. He soon, however, earned his stripes, and is said to be an excellent soldier. Sergeant Coulari speaks a few words of French, and says he prefers his post as sergeant to the fate of his brother Behanzin, who is in exile at Martinique.

THE Uitlander community regards the reply of the Government to the capitalists as unsatisfactory, and a public meeting has been arranged to support the demands of the mining representatives. The feeling in favour of the view expressed in the petition to the Queen is growing. The Government, however, has refused permission for the holding of the proposed meeting. The committee for convening the meeting passed a resolution recording their disappointment, and their apprehension of grave consequences from the refusal of free discussion.

FRENCH publishers are looking forward to a Balzac "boom" next year, the year of the Exhibition. Not, however, because of the Exhibition. According to the French law, the copyright in Balzac's novels expires next year. This coming August, the fiftieth anniversary of Balzac's death is to be commemorated in all the principal literary centres throughout France. In a country where the "downward filtration" of the best literature has been greater than in England, multitudes of readers knew little or nothing of Balzac except his name. In the autumn of 1900 they may have their Balzac at the price of a "bock."

THE reply of Mr. Reitz, the Transvaal State Secretary, to the letter of the representatives of the mining industry has been published in Johannesburg. It is a long document, in which the State Secretary goes into the facts of the case in great detail. He denies that Mr. Lippert received any official authority, and says that he only acted as a friendly intermediary in order to effect a better understanding. The Government desired a more friendly attitude on the part of the papers representing the mining industry, support for a State loan, and an undertaking to refrain from forming organisations inimical to the Government. Surprise is expressed that the industry should have suggested that the approval of Messrs. Rothschild should be obtained to the appointment of a State financier, and the publication of the letter in the *Times* and in capitalistic papers in South Africa is characterised as approaching to a breach of faith. No indication is given of readiness to enlarge the President's programme of reforms.

APROPOS of Sunday newspapers, Mr. R. F. Leader, Streatham-hill, writes :—Those who take note of historical coincidences and repetitions may be interested to be reminded that just one hundred years ago, in 1799, Wilberforce made an unsuccessful attempt to carry a law suppressing Sunday newspapers. Mr. Lecky ("History of England," Cabinet Edition, Vol. VI., p. 13, note) in quoting "Wilberforce's Life," Vol. 2, p. 338, as his authority for this statement, records that Wilberforce "pretends that Pitt was induced to refuse this support because three out of the four Sunday newspapers supported the Government."

MR. G. E. BURKE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, who is at present in Halifax, makes the following statement with regard to the situation in Jamaica :—The report that a feeling exists in the colony in favour of annexation to the United States is exaggerated. There is indignation on account of the Government's action in increasing the Customs duties and the arbitrary method employed to secure the enactment of this law. The deficit of 50,000*l.* should have been met by retrenchment, not by increased duties. Reciprocity in trade with the United States must be obtained if prosperity is to come to Jamaica, but while the people want close trade relations with the Republic little annexation feeling exists.

THE Prince of Wales has written a letter in reply to a resolution passed by the Irish Industrial League, Dublin, requesting that the Irish Committee of the Royal Commission on the Paris Exhibition should be allowed to continue its work, and be supplied with adequate funds for that purpose. His Royal Highness in his communication points out that Ireland was exceptionally favoured in the appointment of a special committee, which was only intended to last for a year. Irish exhibitors would now enjoy the same advantages as those of the rest of the United Kingdom. While sympathising with the sentiments expressed on the subject by the League, the Prince of Wales is unwilling to press the committee to reconsider their decision, as he believes that the object for which the Irish Committee was appointed has been fulfilled.

WHEN Sir Herbert Maxwell's book on the Duke of Wellington appears, it will be found to be something more than a biography in the ordinary sense of the word. It will record the re-birth, so to speak, of the British Army, and the reform of army administration. Sir Arthur Wellesley found the army in a condition as disgracefully neglected as that in which Nelson found the Navy. Without tents and without food, Wellington's troops in the Peninsula were for a considerable time in as sorry a plight as that of the Crimean men a generation later. Another side of the subject is presented by the splended discipline, and efficiency—especially in marksmanship—to which Wellington's forces attained long before their work in the Peninsula was finished. All this, we understand will be made clear in Sir Herbert Maxwell's volumes.

THE Spanish Government will have to show in the last approaching liquidation of the war expenditure a total of liabilities close upon £110,000,000 to £120,000,000 sterling. The war debts, as they are styled, are considered the part of the liabilities of Spain that will have to be first and preferentially attended to by the Government and by the Cortes, in order to clear the way for the reorganisation of the Imperial and colonial debts, of the national budget, of taxation, and of the relations of the Treasury with the Bank of Spain, that are the *sine qua non* conditions of the restoration of Spanish finance. Foremost are the claims of the Bank of Spain, which has advanced about £48,000,000 sterling for the war expenditure since 1894. The Bank of Spain had begun to assist the Spanish Peninsular Treasury long before the last Cuban rising took place in February, 1895.

MEANWHILE a writer in the "Novoe Vremya" resents the pretensions of the English Government to interfere in Russia's military occupation of this lake district of Sarykol on the plea that it is situated entirely outside both the Afghan boundary laid down by the Anglo-Russian agreement of 1895 and the outline of that boundary indicated by the Gortschakoff-Granville understanding of 1873, inasmuch as it lies to the north of the real source of the Oxus, or Amu Daria, which was to be taken as the extreme limit of British influence. The writer repels with scorn the presumption that Russia may be allowed to have Sarykol if she gives some compensating concession to England in China. Sarykol having from 1830 been in turn under Khokand, Kashgar, and finally China, it is with the latter Power that Russia would have to deal if the news were true, and England has no competency whatever in the matter.

RUSSIA continues to augment its forces in the Far East. By last accounts there were stationed in the peninsula of Kwang-tung, on which are situate Port Arthur and Talienwan, two regiments of sharpshooters of the 3rd East Siberian brigade, six sotnias of Cossacks from Trans-Baikal, two field batteries, and two newly-formed battalions of fort artillery of three companies each. In the Amur district, which would from the base for operations in the Far East in time of war, there are thirty-eight battalions of infantry, of which twenty consist of sharpshooters, eleven of ordinary infantry, five of infantry for the forts, and two are cadre battalions which expand in time of war to ten ordinary battalions. There is a brigade of cavalry consisting of two regiments and a sotnia, and there are also three independent Cossack regiments. The artillery consists of two brigades or twelve batteries, including two mortar and two mountain batteries, also of three batteries of the Eastern Siberian artillery, and four Trans-Baikal batteries. There is one sapper and one railway battalion. For the forts and coasts there are six artillery companies in Vladivostok, one in Nikolsievsk, two coast artillery commands, a fort pioneer company, one fort and two coast torpedo companies, and telegraph department.

WITH reference to the death of the "Herd Laddie," a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph tells a good story of the renowned draughts champion and Thomas Carlyle. It seems that many years ago James Wyllie, on a very wet and tempestuous day, turned into a little roadside inn near Lochmaben. Soon afterwards he was joined by a couple of strangers, the younger of whom a burly farmer, began to boast about his proficiency on the "dambrod," as the draught board is called in Scotland. He was at once challenged by the Herd Laddie to play, and consented, while the game was attentively watched by the third man, a person of rugged aspect. Time after time Wyllie swept the board, while the vanquished farmer fumed, swore, and fairly lost his temper. Suddenly the third party broke silence, with the following warning to his companion : "Stop, stop ; leave off, man ! Can't you see that you are either playing with Satin himself or the Herd Laddie?" Wyllie smilingly acknowledged his identity ; a jorum of punch was ordered, and the trio had an amicable chat, although the farmer said no more about his prowess with the chequers. But at the first opportunity he took Wyllie aside, and whispered, "That chiel's relation of mine, and as big a man as you are in some things. May be you've heard of him up in London. That's Thomas Carlyle!"

THE body of the late Mr. T. E. Ellis was laid in its last resting place on April 11, in the little burial-ground at Cfaddwyaen. The funeral evoked a remarkable demonstration of affection and respect from all sorts and conditions of men, and from all parts of the kingdom. Special trains were run from Liverpool and from many parts of Wales, and the number of visitors to the town was enormous. Delegates attended from political, educational, and local governing bodies throughout the principality. Most of the Welsh members of Parliament attended. A memorial service for the late chief Whip of the Liberal Party was also held in St. Margaret's, Westminster, the official church of the House of Commons. There was a large and distinguished congregation, including the Earl of Rosebery, Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, M.P., the Earl of Kimberley, Sir W. Harcourt, M.P., Mr. J. Morley, M.P. Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Asquith, M. P., Mr. Bryce, M.P., Sir H. Fowler, M. P., the Attorney-General, Sir J. Gorst, M. P., and many other legislators, as well as representatives of public and semi-public bodies, chiefly Liberal. There was no sermon. The service—which, with the exception of the committal passages, was that which the Church of England ordains for burials—was conducted by Canon Wilberforce, chaplain, and Dean Farrar, ex-chaplain of the House of Commons.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE QUEEN'S RETURN.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Her Majesty the Queen has started from the Riviera, on her return journey homeward.

THE FUTURE OF RHODESIA.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes addressed an immense and enthusiastic meeting of the Chartered Company to-day.

He declared emphatically that Rhodesia in the course of time would hold its own against the best gold-producing countries in the world.

He warmly eulogised the broad-mindedness of the Kaiser, who had generously forwarded his plans. It was the fear of the Little Englanders, said Mr. Rhodes, that prevented the Imperial Government guaranteeing the railway from the Cape to Cairo, but he had found the money from practical citymen.

Mr. Rhodes concluded his speech by declaring that the unrest in South Africa would continue until the Transvaal Government mended its ways.

THE NEW WINE DUTIES.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, replying to a deputation, said he was unable to modify the Wine Duties, but he would make matters as smooth as possible for the trade.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

MAY 3.

The Budget Bill passed the second reading in the House of Commons, last evening, after vigorous criticisms on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's methods by Mr. Leonard Courtney and Sir William Harcourt.

The latter opposed any change in Savings Banks investments.

THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

The "Times" states that the Anglo-Russian Agreement provides for the maintenance of a British Chief Engineer and a Financial Controller for the Chinese Northern Railway up to Shanhaikwan, beyond which the Chinese will have control of the railway.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

The "Times" Pekin correspondent telegraphs that Great Britain has demanded ample satisfaction for the connivance of the Viceroy of Canton in the recent attacks by Chinese on the British at Kowloon.

The Tsung-li-Yamen places the blame on the Secret Societies.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

The "New York Herald" publishes a telegram stating that the Siamese province of Luang Prabang has been ceded to France, who in return has abandoned Chentabun in the neutral zone.

THE CHESTER CUP.

The following is the result of the race for the Chester Cup :—

Uncle Mac	1
Batt	2
Carnatum	3

MILITARY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Captain Iremonger, Durham Light Infantry, Adjutant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers, has applied for permission to retire from the Service.

Captain Bateman Champain, 3rd Gurkahs, officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bengal Command, Head-quarters, vice Major Gordon, on leave.

Lieutenant-Cummins, 2nd, Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, and Lieutenant Roberts, 24th Punjab Infantry, have been permitted to exchange their regiments.

Lieutenant Colonel Swann, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, Sind vice Major Bayly, on leave.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

THIRTEEN UNREPORTED DEATHS BROUGHT TO LIGHT.

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

On Monday there were fourteen fresh attacks of plague, of which two proved fatal. Wards Nos. 6 and 9 return the highest figures, the former being responsible for four cases, and the latter four cases and one death.

The mortality from other causes was 67, against 75, the average of the previous five years.

Thirteen deaths which occurred on previous dates were brought to light.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, MAY 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Mamora left here this afternoon.

TRIESTE, MAY 2.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Amphitrite, from Bombay 15th April, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur, 2 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 9-16
2 per cent. Rentes	102
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	116
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	67 1-4
Bar Silver	28 1-4

THE TREATY WITH JAPAN.

The following letter has been addressed by the Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, dated 29th April, to the Chamber of Commerce :—

From Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter No. 2126, dated 22nd March 1899, I am directed to state, under instructions from the Government of India, that the question of the adherence of India to the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation entered into between her Majesty the Queen and his Majesty the Emperor of Japan, is now under correspondence with the Secretary of State and that it is not possible, until the necessary negotiations, are complete, to say what position or privileges will be obtained for merchants in India.—I have, &c.,

J. W. P. MUIR MACKENZIE,
Secretary to Government.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

BETTER WEATHER AND MORE FUN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, MAY 2.

SINCE I wrote my last letter from here, I have to record the most beautiful weather—a record weather in the memory of the present generation. The mornings are cool, even chilly; the evenings are delightful and one wants a great coat driving about after dusk. The days, too, are very pleasant inside the bungalows, and if duty takes one driving about the hill paying calls, it is quite cool and enjoyable even in the middle of the day. Everything, too, is looking quite fresh and green after the heavy rain of ten days ago—the dust has all been washed off the bushes and shrubs; the trees have had a good washing, and present a perfect colouring of tender green; the grass that was beginning to wear its hot weather parched and brown appearance, has now been reinforced by young green shoots, and the whole country has more the aspect of spring time in England than a hot weather season in India. But all the same the rain has not been an unmixed blessing; the nursery gardeners that have done so much to make life more pleasant by the cultivation of their strawberries, are all complaining bitterly of the severe loss they have sustained by the heavy rains, and residents are showing a most sympathetic interest, and enquire daily and earnestly of them when the strawberries will ripen and be eatable again.

Everyone is full of sympathy for these poor men and also for his poor self. For we look upon strawberries as one of the necessities of the season. A Mahableshwar season without its strawberries and cream, its raspberries and cream, its supply of fresh green peas, beans and new potatoes, would not be a season at all; and all these things have been sadly damaged, by that heavy rain. However, "'tis an ill wind, etc., etc.," and had we escaped the rain we should not have had this delightful weather. Last Sunday, we thought we were going to have a repetition of the rainy weather; but it rained hard for a couple of hours or so, and curiously enough prevented the majority of us from attending evening service—surely this rain was not sent from heaven! I must apologise for such a lengthy preface all about the weather, but it has been so extraordinary and so pleasant, that all right-minded people in the plains will be glad to hear of it and will also sympathise with the agriculturist for the great calamity that has befallen upon them through the destruction or part destruction of their crops of fruit and vegetables.

Since my last letter, too, the air has been full of the wildest gaieties. There has been a most popular golf tournament for prizes presented by Mrs. Keir. No less than nineteen pairs (mixed doubles) have entered and have been playing against each other at lawn tennis for prizes presented by Mrs. Edgerley. The same lady most generously offered prizes to be competed for at badminton. Sixteen sets of three people entered and the tournament is nightly progressing amid great excitement. Then the bachelors and grass-widowers residing in the club gave a most enjoyable picnic in the "glade" to which the whole hill were bidden, and yesterday evening a big subscription dance took place at the club, so that we may be said to be fairly in the middle of the busy Mahableshwar Season.

To go into details, Mrs. Keir's prize for golf was offered for the pair (lady and gentleman) who could administer the biggest beating to Colonel Bogey, after going round the nine holes (once round) of the gentlemen's links, and the first fifteen holes on the ladies' course. Thursday last saw eighteen couples start on this match, and looking on from above the players looked like so many ants busily walking from hole to hole, but unlike ants there was much conversation, and many strange expressions, certainly not to be found in Johnson's or any other dictionary—some said with great expression—golfing terms, I suppose, they must have been. To anyone who has not played on the links perhaps a short description of the gentlemen's links will be interesting. The first hole is about 230 yards long; the teeing ground is a good deal higher than the first green, but the ground is roughish in between, and a low hit along the ground does not travel. A good straight drive will almost put one on the green; a crooked one will put you into the race course or into the jungles; a short one will put you in most uncomfortable position on uneven ground. From the second teeing ground you cannot see the green, and a crooked drive will put you into the jungles; a short one into a nullah. The third and fourth holes are good fair holes, but a good drive is necessary to get out of difficulties. There is the inevitable jungle on your right hand for both these holes. The fifth hole is the most fascinating and the most annoying. Your teeing ground is some seventy feet (more or less it is very hard to judge) above the green, but between the teeing ground and the green there is what is called the Chinaman's graveyard (thus named, I suppose, because no Chinaman is buried there), and you must drive over this. If you go into it your ball is dead as the corpses buried there, and you give up the whole. The proper way to play this stroke is by using a lofting iron and skying your ball into the air. By the time it reaches the level of the hole it has travelled a great distance. The sixth hole is a difficult one. You tee your ball in a narrow slip of ground cleared of jungle, and have to drive through this narrow opening. You must lift your ball too or else it catches against a bank of rocks and may rebound anywhere. The seventh hole is called the "punch bowl," and the name describes the ground to perfection. You drive from some little distance into a regular deep cup, surrounded by jungles, and you can imagine the difficulties that it is possible to get into. The eighth hole is indeed a terror. Everything depends upon the drive up the hill; for as you stand for the hit off, in front of you rises a huge hill and over this you must go. A low hit no matter, how hard it is hit, always finds some projecting rock to turn the ball into the jungles on either side. 'Tis well indeed that the trees down in this hollow cannot learn remarks that are often repeated as a parrot can, or rather that they cannot utter them—the result would be disgraceful. The ninth hole is plain and open sailing. It takes a peculiarly bad stroke to find the jungles. But the links are capital fun, whether you are a good, bad, or indifferent golfer. If you happen to be one of that tiresome class of person who perpetually has bad luck, you can grumble and grumble against the fates the whole way round, brood over it on your way to the club after the game is over, air your grievances at the bar over your whiskey peg and go home miserable and generally voted a bore! But I have wandered from the competition for Mrs. Keir's prizes, which was eventually won by Mr. and Mrs. Edgerley—a very popular win. This pair started at minus 7 and defeated the ever gallant Colonel Bogey by four up Major Owen and Miss E. Bythell with a score of two up ran into second place.

The bachelors' "At Home" in the glade was attended by all the fashionable people on the hill. Sides were at once arranged for the game of rounders, and everyone played up with great spirit. After this came a Loyd-Lindsay competition, in the course of which ladies and gentlemen had to jump a very low hurdle; but somehow or other ladies' dresses are not arranged to allow them to indulge in skipping over jumps at top speed, and after the first two ladies had taken their jumps and knocked down their cocoanuts, the remainder of the ladies refused to enter unless the jump was removed. The jump was accordingly banished and the competition went merrily. Very many people voted the prizes to be given to the ladies who did jump, but I fear that this was not done. Then came the game of "bundles" which necessitates a great amount of sprinting and hard exercise, and this ended a most enjoyable afternoon's amusement. The "picnic" part of the arrangement was carried out most successfully.

Last night, the first subscription dance of the season took place. It was very well attended, and strange to relate, there were almost as many men as ladies. About seventy people sat down to dinner in the club before the dance, and almost as many came after dinner. The Governor's Band played, and needless to say the selection was as well chosen as it was played.

TABLE TALK.

(BY WALTER BESANT.)

LONDON, APRIL 14.

THERE is something restful in visiting a foreign city for the fifth or the tenth time. To begin with, there is a sentimental pleasure in recalling the memory of former visits. Then there is no hurry about seeing the sights. The picture galleries and the cathedral may wait. The picturesque streets still stand where we saw them last; they can wait; we know what to expect. On the other hand, there is the ever returning charm of a strange tongue, and a strange place. The shops are not like our shops, though the things offered may be the same. The manners and customs of the people strike one, again and again, with the same surprise of novelty, because we forget them between our visits. This means that I have been in Brussels, and that I found the city, on this my sixth visit, quite as pleasant as on the first, though it no longer excited the same breathlessness of expectation. It is a prosperous and happy town. The people all seem well fed and well dressed; there are no beggars; the children are multitudinous, and they are rosy cheeked; the theatres and music halls and *cafes* are crowded; the streets are thronged. All these things were old and expected; but on Easter Sunday I witnessed something new and unexpected. It was a great socialist gathering. One would expect, when 150,000 people are assembled in procession to demonstrate for the destruction of property, to find resolution, indignation, wrath, and fierceness in every face. Not a bit of it. The procession was divided into sections, each section representing a town. The blood red banners were advanced by stalwart revolutionaries marching before each section. There was a band for each; men carried, besides the banners, emblems of industry and of the towns. Among them I observed the Roman faces with the rods for the backs of wicked capitalists, and the axe to cut off their abominable heads, and the red cap of Liberty on the top of the axe, emblematic of the way in which they proposed to achieve the imaginary Paradise which the Belgians call Liberty. But among the ranks all faces were smiling; it was a holiday; it meant nothing more than a holiday, whatever the orators might pretend. One came away from that procession with a contented and satisfied heart. The capitalist—I had a few shillings in my pocket myself—will keep his head upon his shoulders for a long to come. Only—and this fact really does seem important—among the ranks were large numbers of young women and boys. The importance, you see lies in the certainty that these young people will receive the teaching of Socialism as a Gospel; that these women will certainly teach this Gospel to their children; that the boys and girls will grow up with the creed of Socialism ineradicably implanted in their brains. And in equal certainly that, when a nation of working men and women all hold this creed, no one knows what will happen.

The defiled past the Hotel de Ville, grandest of all civic palaces. About the lower windows there is a long row of statues, as everybody knows. I have no idea who these statues, represent; I am not in the least curious to know. But I naturally watched them with some curiosity in order to discover how the procession struck them. If you will believe me, they looked on with the greatest coldness. They whispered to each other, "This is nothing; we have seen the old processions with the Giants and the Monsters and the Dragons; we have seen the crowd of the Gueux streaming past us with stimulating tap of drum and the heroic blast of trumpet; we have seen Margaret of Austria, that leader of men; and the Duke of Alva with his soldiers athirst for more blood; we have seen the French regiments march past us barefooted and ragged, but with faces full of victory; we have seen the English red coats on their way to Waterloo; we have seen the fighting of Belgian and Hollander in the Place below us. Always we have seen the procession and heard the drum and the trumpet and the shouting. What does it matter to us? Here we stand, just as we always have stood, in a row, for the admiration of the world. Here we look down upon the square where, outside the procession, there is the market of flowers; the procession passes on its way and vanishes; the soldiers and the people fight and vanish; but we go on and the market goes on." And, indeed, the market went on just the same, the flower women tying up their flowers with never a look even of interest at the column of socialists any more than they looked at the ragged Frenchmen or at Wellington with his red coats.

"Avis aux Voyageurs." During my brief Easter holiday, my five days' run in Belgium, I have made certain observations, and even discoveries, on the Art of Travel which the interests of humanity compel me to communicate to the world. I find that they may be grouped, so to speak, around one of the many dangers which beset the tourist, namely, that of losing things. We all know the maddening way in which we leave a toothbrush in one place, an odd glove in another, a pipe in a third, and so on. Now, I have learned, by a recent study of Messieurs les Voyageurs, how to avoid many of these dangers and their like. First, as regards the hat, which is easily blown off and lost, or sat upon and destroyed. Don't take one—wear, instead, a flat cloth cap. This headgear, particularly if of a large pattern, and combined with a long frock coat, makes a costume at once choice and tasty and even confers a look of distinction. For the pipe, keep it always between the lips, which is, after all, its proper place. Then you will find it impossible to lose it. For the gloves, keep them in your coat pocket; there, at least, they will be safe; as for other things—simply do not abring them. What do you want with a portmanteau for three or four days? Carry what you must have with you—gloves in your coat pocket, with your tobacco-pouch, your comb and your toothbrush. If you go thus lightly equipped; if you are careful to remember the proper place of your pipe; if you go two or three together and bear yourselves with a certain freedom and vivacity, laughing without restraint, and among crowds of serious people, you will be astonished at the admiration you will inspire at the hotels, and in the streets, and in the cafes.

For another thing I am always grateful to a journey. It gives one the chance of reading some of those books which call aloud—but call in vain—to be read during work-a-day weeks. This journey I first read a novel by a comparatively new hand. The writer has been "cracked up" so enthusiastically, though the laudation does not seem to have resulted in a very extensive circulation, that I was curious to see what the new hand was like. And as, after reading this specimen of the writer's powers, I can no wise agree to the praise, I will refrain from giving his name If we cannot praise an author, let us not incur the charge of spitefulness by giving either reasons or name. There is the greater reason for silence in this case, because the book, which is now at least a year old, is already as dead as a novel of that advanced age can expect to be. Let us allow that all the adjectives quoted from reviews are bestowed with sincerity—among them I observe the words "brilliant, sparkling, epigrammatic, never dull for a moment," and others equally gratifying to an author—and that there has been no log-rolling at all. But was there not one reviewer among them all who could tell the author that his story is utterly impossible from beginning to end; that the events do not rise out of previous situations; that nothing happens as it would and should and must; that his principal man is contemptible in all his works and ways; that his heroine is simply silly; and that the author has not acquired, so far, the merest rudiments of his craft? Apparently, there has not been one single critic who could tell him these things. Mind, I do not say that the praise is insincere. Not at all. I daresay each writer honestly put down what he thought. But this is not criticism, which ought to have standards and ideals, and should know how to present them and how to defend them.

A second book I read in the course of my holiday. And this book I must name, because it is a veritable treasury of good things. We like to read about great men; to hear how they talked, to learn what they looked like. In this book you may read about Lord John Russell and about Lord Shaftesbury, and a great many more; there are chapters on manners that are gone as well as on persons who have fought their fight; you will find anecdotes innumerable, and all told admirably; you will learn that if you want to get on in society you must cultivate the habit of talking epigrams. I have never been able to do this myself, which is one reason why I know so few dukes and no duchesses. Some of the epigrams are venomous; some are inimitably clever; some are even kindly. Some of the good things are blunders; some are bulls; some are accidental mistakes; some are *gaucheries*. The book, which I bought in the Tauchnitz edition, is the "recollections of G. W. E. Russell." Had I known how pleasent a companion Mr. Russell is for a railway journey I should have bought the English edition.

This is the day of education. Spelling has at length become an accomplishment generally acquired, as music was in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Our people not only read and write and travel, they also spell. The following, therefore, is a pleasing illustration of those exceptions which prove rebellion, not ignorance. It is a bill from a tradesman; he is only thirty years of age, and has, therefore, passed under the influence of the Education Acts. He probably reads his paper every day, and, you see, he still spells phonetically. He rebels against over much rule and authority. He is in favour of free thought. On the whole, I am inclined to respect him for his sturdy independence. "None of your slavish restrictions for me!' he seems to say; "I shall spell as I please, and without taking the trouble to find out how you spell." So this is the result: "3lb. fileted place, dozen Jaffer oranges, one salmon stake, 1lb. musherhulmes, twelve bannas, one Canabair cheese, 2lb. Brisills, 6lb. aples, 1 brace partarage."

I have received certain leaflets and papers on the subject of moneylending. Their author takes the very strong line that lending of money is absolutely prohibited by our religion. I have looked into the matter, and I find that the Levitical law allows lending on usury to a "stranger," but prohibits the practice to a "brother." In modern language we should read "foreigner" and "fellow countryman." We need not inquire how far the Levitical law binds us at the present day. If we obey part of it because it is the law, we must obey all for the same reason. It is impossible to pick and choose which rules we are to follow, and which we may neglect. Let us observe, however, that the Church has always set her face against money-lending, not, I think, on account of the Levitical law, but because the trade is one which exists and becomes profitable by the necessities and misfortunes of the borrower. Was it not Augustine who actually forbade any kind of commerce or the sale of anything for more than was paid for it? The borrower was one who, like the starving working man of to-day, pledged everything and mortgaged his lands, his houses, his vineyards, his sons and his daughters, in order that he might live. But the conditions are now wholly changed. The world is only carried on by an elaborate system of borrowing and lending. That is to say, the old-fashioned usurer who profits by men's necessities still exists and is loathed and despised; no calling is held more despicable. On the other hand, the banker who lends out money on security every day is a professional man of the highest repute and standing. Everybody who buys a share in a company lends his money on the security of that company's business and receives his interest, or his usury, blamelessly. My correspondent does not seem to understand that the world could no longer exist without this system of borrowing and lending. Why did the church give licences to Lombard and to the merchants of Cahors to lend money on interest? Simply because the advance of trade made it absolutely necessary that the old restriction should be broken down. I do not know whether the latest attempt to keep down the rate of interest will succeed. I only know that similar attempts have been made over and over again, but without success. I daresay these apparently harmless remarks of mine will bring down upon my head those thwacks which always follow when the fanatic is touched. Have I not been rebuked by the anti-vivisectors because I believe the word of men whom I know to be honourable and truthful in all their deeds and words? Have I not endured rebuke because I suggested that facts and teachings of history, whether ecclesiastical history or secular history, should be submitted to a court of judges trained to hear and weigh evidence? But never mind. You, dear reader, will, I am sure, go on lending money, if you have any to lend, to corporations and companies, and to your country. You will not reproach me when I do the same, and we will both receive the blessed dividends without a shadow of reproach. "Money lender to the consols; Usurer of the railway company," says Conscience the judge, "you leave the court, or you may stay in it if you like, without a stain upon your character."

THE MUTINY IN UGANDA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I find that some English papers believe the late mutiny in Uganda was caused through the fault of Colonel Macdonald. Colonel Macdonald is not in the least to blame. The system of recruiting, paying, receiving and despatching troops to war is the cause of the mutiny. The system of recruiting is as follows. Whenever we are short of men, we forcibly take away the children and servants of the Nubian soldiers, and make them into soldiers against their will. By this means we make the soldiers and the recruits discontented.

The pay of a private during the time of the mutiny was Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 rations. With this small sum he had to support himself and family. Although this sum was hardly enough to support one man, still it was sometimes paid to them after six months—very often after three months. When Colonel Ferman increased the pay of the privates from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6, he did not increase the pay of the officers. They were greatly annoyed, but did not express their feelings. I asked one of the officers if the men were pleased to have their pay increased. Yes, he said, but he has done nothing for us (officers). After the mutiny the military officials found their mistake, and have increased the pay of a private from Rs. 6 to Rs. 20. When the Nubian soldiers went to join Colonel Macdonald's expedition, no payment was made to their families.

Nubian soldiers hate cooking. They always like to take their wives with them, and their wives are always willing to share with their husbands the hardship of the war. Once a soldier told me that he would rather face the fire from a rifle than from the kitchen. The men were not allowed to take their wives with them.

The men who mutinied belonged to Nos. 4, 7 and 9 Companies. These were the best Companies we had, and they were sent in nearly every expedition. Very often when they returned from an expedition they used to find either their wives or daughters gone or their houses robbed. They therefore did not like to go with this expedition; they wanted each Company to take their turn. When Colonel Martyr arrived in Uganda, he put a stop to all their grievances. The men were so well pleased that they went with him, fought, and defeated the mutineers.

Another cause of the mutiny is that the Swahili porters frightened the Nubians by telling them that the road was very bad, that neither food nor drink could be had for three or four days, and that the journey will take more than a year.

From this you will see that it was not Colonel Macdonald's fault.

ABUKUBAYA.

A PERPLEXED INDIVIDUAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged if anyone will elucidate the following legal point through the columns of your paper.

A. who had contracted a large debt was hemmed in by his creditors. He had nothing that to pacify the creditors but a large immoveable property upcountry of which the poor creditors were quite in the dark.

B. who was his nearest relative and a petty Government pensioner recommended his insolvency to frustrate the creditors in their claims, getting the said immoveable property transferred in his own name with a verbal promise of re-transferring the said property to A.'s name when the completion of the Insolvency period was over. But before the lapse of this period A. died, and the possession of the property remained with B. After ten years the creditors of the deceased A. came to know as to how the real matters stood. Whether the creditors can claim the refund of their claims from the sale of the said property in the possession of B.? and whether—

(1) Can B. be prosecuted if the above is proved on solid and substantial evidence?

(2) And if so, the term of imprisonment or the amount of the fine.

(3) Can the creditors get the full refund of the amount from B. either by the sale of A.'s property in possession of B. or by some other way?

(4) Can the pension of the said B. be cancelled on the charge of defrauding the public in and misleading the Government by unlawful means.

(5) Up to how many years the creditors can have claim on the said property.—Yours, &c.,

SAYEDISMAIL.

THE BANDORA MURDER.

TRIAL AT THANA.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

PRISONER ACQUITTED.

YESTERDAY, before Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tyabji, I.C.S., Sessions Judge of Thana, and a special jury, Kuverji Nasserwanji, a Parsee, aged twenty-one, was again charged with the murder of one Motabhoy Pandurang, a young Hindu, at Bandora, on the 3rd of March last.

Rao Bahadur Rambhow T. Acharya, Public Prosecutor of Thana, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Dinshaw D. Davar, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, defended the accused and Mr. Kolah, of Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim and Kolah, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the family of the deceased, Motabhoy Pandurang.

His Honour, in summing up the case to the Jury, said the evidence of the servants as to hearing cries did not affect the accused except in an indirect manner. The prosecution had admitted that the circumstantial evidence was not sufficient for a conviction. They had a sufficient proof of that in the fact that it was considered necessary to have Darabshahmade the approver in the case. If the prosecution had thought there was a possibility of conviction on the evidence, they would not have made Darabshah as approver. The Judge then dealt with the evidence at great length. In the course of analysing the evidence, his Honour remarked that the conduct of Inspector Sitaram in refusing to allow Mr. Wadia to be present at the search of the house of the accused was open to suspicion. He thought the Public Prosecutor would agree with him that such conduct was rude and churlish in the extreme. The police in the District had by no means a very good reputation, and action like that very often casts grave suspicion on the prosecution, sometimes leading to failure of justice.

After the Judge had given a lucid and impartial charge, the Jury retired for consultation. Returning to the Court within ten minutes, the foreman said that the Jury were unanimously of the opinion that the prisoner was "not guilty."

His Honour accepted the verdict, and ordered the accused to be acquitted and discharged.

Mr. Davar applied, under section 339 of the Indian Criminal Procedure Code, for the prosecution of the approver on the charge of murder.

He had, counsel said, forfeited his pardon by not making a full and true disclosure. Mr. Davar also asked that a sanction should be given to prosecute Darabshah on a charge of perjury.

His Honour said that the application should be made to the High Court, as he believed he had no jurisdiction.

Mr. Davar then applied for sanction to prosecute Sequiera and Narsoo Prema, two of the witnesses of the prosecution, for perjury.

His Honour suggested that a separate written application should be made with regard to both of the latter, and he would consider them.

THE IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The piece of special pleading in the leading columns of your contemporary to-day is feeble and misleading. I cannot imagine it possible that anyone with the reports before him could off his own bat make such an exhibition. I presume, sir, you prefer your correspondents to have their say before expressing your views on the subject, and for that, I for one thank you, for public feeling is strong and will become stronger. In considerably over a column of this fanfarade there are but two sentences which call for remark. The one is the admission that, as stated by one of your correspondents, the Improvement Trust desires to make the Fort pay for the Bazaar. "The return which the Trust will receive from the Wellington Lines and Cooperage area will in the aggregate nearly cover the entire estimated cost of the property to be acquired for the purposes of the First Nagpada scheme." The other sentence is that in which the writer asserts that the Trust "have formally and fully recognised the desirability of in no way curtailing the area available for recreation west of the Esplanade Road from Church Gate Street to the Marine Lines hospital." This, adds the writer, settles, and settles in the right way, a question about which a considerable section of the public had begun to show serious concern. What could be more misleading? If I believed that the writer had taken the trouble to ask himself what comes between Church Gate Street and the Marine Lines hospital, I should say not only misleading but wilfully and wickedly misleading. What does come between Church Gate Street and the Marine Lines hospital? Nothing whatever, but the western plots of Marine Lines bungalows beginning with Admiralty House and ending with the old D. A. A.-G.'s bungalow. Does the Trust or the writer of its lame defence make any promise as to the Marine Battalion parade ground or the polo field? These are the lands the public are interested in. The strip referred to so grandiloquently was always a line of building plots and will always remain so. The carrying of the Oval to the railway line and the removal of the road would be a deliberate waste of money at the present time, for there could be no possible return. Let that wait with the fountains and statues. Let the Improvement Trust, if it must continue to exist, join with the Port Trust in constructing the proposed new line and extend the town in the manner proposed by the good old Extension Committee. That would bring in money for First Nagpada and Second Nagpada too. The work of spoliation in the Fort has already begun in the direction of the Apollo Bander and Wellington Pier. Work on lines such as that must not continue. Let Government own it has made a mistake in the creation of the Trust as it did in the appointment of the Plague Committee and leave affairs in the hands of the Corporation, the Standing Committee, and the Municipal Commissioner. The place must not be tinkered with. As for the remainder of your contemporary's laboured leader, it is but a recapitulation of the "explanation" to which the Chairman of the Trust treated his colleagues a few months ago, when property-owners in the Native Town began to raise cries of "zulum,"—Yours, etc.,

May 3, PROPERTY-OWNER.

THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MR. ALLAN F. TURNER, the Coroner, resumed the inquiry, yesterday afternoon, at the new offices of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, Church Gate, regarding the circumstances under which three persons, viz., Babaji Baji, aged forty years, Doorgabai, a girl, aged ten years, and her brother, Arjoon Balla, aged eight years, met their deaths while travelling between Marine Lines and Churney Road stations, on the morning of the 10th instant. Mr. P. Byrne, of Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for J. Dolben, the driver of the engine which collided with the up local train. Mr. Clabby, the Superintendent, and Mr. Manockshaw D. Doctor, Chief Inspector of the Railway Police, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Railway Company. Mr. De Sa, Traffic Inspector, was also present.

Rama Bapu, formerly a mill labourer, examined by Mr. Manockshah, said he used to cook his food and sleep under the railway overbridge. He remembered the day on which the collision occurred. He saw a passenger train pass the overbridge towards Marine Lines and stop about 200 paces from the bridge. A minute after, he saw an engine coming from Churney Road on the same line. He remarked to some people about him that the engine was proceeding against the danger signal. Almost immediately after it ran into the train. Witness saw the killed and wounded and the damage done to the carriages in the rear.

Cross-examined by Mr. Byrne, witness said he cooked and slept under the overbridge. The railway company have not objected to this. He had no reason to be grateful for the privilege, as other people also took shelter under the overbridge. He knew the railway company could not turn him out of his shelter. He did not know if it was known to some railway officials that he cooked and slept under the overbridge. He did not expect to be allowed to continue to live under the overbridge. He meant to stay there until the rains. He earned from five to seven annas per day. The last witness was not his friend. When unoccupied they sat talking together. He swore that the passenger train stopped two or four hundred paces from the overbridge. It appeared to him that the train stopped near the signal.

Further enquiry was adjourned till Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

DR. N. N. KATRACK presided, yesterday, at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee, there being also present:—Mr. Hartley Kennedy, Mr. T.W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, Mr. K. N. Kabraji, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Dr. A. G. Viegas, and Mr. Muiji M. Barbhaya.

CONTRACT WITH THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 26th April, 1899 :—

"With reference to the Standing Committee's Resolution No. 2834, of the 29th June, 1898, I have the honour to state that the agreement entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for establishing and maintaining telephonic communication with Municipal Telephone Stations for one year expired on the 31st ultimo, and now request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an agreement being entered into with the Company for a period of three years from the 1st instant on the same terms as before. The rates charged by the Company to the Municipality are Rs. 175 per annum for every connection south of a line drawn from Worlee point to the existing Dadur Telephone Station and Rs. 250 per annum for every connection north of that line. The total number of Municipal connections at present is 52, of which 3 are charged at Rs. 350, 46 at Rs. 175, and 3 at Rs. 150 each."

Mr. Cuffe said that instead of having the contract for three years, it would be better to have it for a year. He then moved a proposition to that effect.

Mr. Kennedy seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said that if he remembered it right, when the contract was made with the Telephone Company three years ago, certain concessions were made to the Municipality by the company. He was afraid that if the contract was made for one year only they might lose that concession. It would be better, under the circumstances, to have the contract for three years.

Mr. Cuffe's motion was put to the vote and carried.

SPECIAL LEAVE AND SPECIAL ALLOWANCES.

The Committee discussed letter from the Commissioner, forwarding with reference to the Standing Committee's resolution, the draft of Regulations, as approved by the Municipal Solicitors, respecting the grant of special leave and payment of special allowances to Municipal officers on duties connected with the plague.

Dr. Viegas proposed that a Sub-Committee, consisting of the chairman, Mr. Cuffe, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra, and Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, be appointed to consider the Regulations and to submit their report on the same.

Mr. Kabraji did not see the necessity of submitting the Regulations to a Sub-Committee. They had better be discussed at the meeting.

Mr. Cuffe observed that the Regulations had been framed by their Solicitors on the lines of those obtaining in Government service, and the Standing Committee were quite competent to discuss and dispose of those Regulations without referring them to a Sub-Committee in the first instances.

Dr. Ismail was in favour of the Regulations being submitted in the first instance to a Sub-Committee, as they would have to be considered from a financial point of view.

Dr. Viegas's motion was then put to the vote and lost.

The Regulations were then considered item by item and passed.

Mr. Cuffe proposed that the Regulations be approved and adopted and passed on to the Corporation, and the Chairman be asked to bring it forward as an urgent matter before the ensuing meeting of the Corporation.

Mr. Muiji seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment to the effect that the Regulations as passed be made applicable only to such Municipal employes as were exclusively on plague duty.

The Chairman pointed out that Dr. Viegas could not re-open a question, which had been finally passed by the Committee. The first Regulation related to "Municipal officers employed, or who have been employed on duties connected with the plague." That regulation having been passed, Dr. Viegas could not re-open the question.

Mr. Cuffe's motion was then put to the vote and carried, Dr. Viegas and Dr. Ismail dissenting.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

PRESS CORRESPONDENTS IN THE FIELD.

AN army Circular recently published notifies a number of additions and corrections in the "Rules for Press Correspondents at the seat of war," as contained in clause 34 of the *Field Service Journal*. The amended rules which will in future govern the action of the military authorities stand as follows :—

1. Officers and soldiers are prohibited from publishing, or communicating to the press, without special authority, either directly or indirectly, information relative to the numbers, movements, or operations of the troops, or detail regarding fortifications, armaments, or experiments made in connection with military matters. They are not to attempt to prejudice questions under investigation by the publication, anonymously or otherwise, of their opinions.

2. No officer belonging to the army in the field will, on any account, be permitted to act as newspaper correspondent, nor shall a correspondent be employed in any military capacity with the force.

3. Officers not belonging to the army in the field will be eligible, in special cases, for appointment as correspondents, but as a rule civilians only will be appointed. All correspondents must be furnished with a license under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. In this license the paper, or papers, or news agency for which the correspondent is agent will be stated.

4. A correspondent may not write for papers other than those mentioned in this license. If he desires to do so, he must get leave, and the permission must be duly registered on his license.

5. Licenses will only be granted to those whom it is considered desirable to have as correspondents in the field. Only one correspondent will be allowed for each newspaper.

6. All correspondents in the field will be under the Army Act during their stay with the army.

7. Correspondents will not be allowed to go to the outposts without special permission, to be granted in writing each time a correspondent may wish to visit them.

8. The use of any cipher is forbidden to correspondents.

9. A Staff Officer will be named to supervise all press matters. He will regester all licenses and grant passes when necessary to all correspondents at the seat of war. He will be the channel of communication between the General Commanding-in-Chief in the field and the correspondents. Each newspaper having a correspondent in the field, or at the seat of war, will send this Staff Officer a copy of every issue of their papers, so that he may, by examining their contents, be assured that the press rules in the field are strictly adhered to.

10. All communications from correspondents to their newspapers or news agencies must be sent through, and be countersigned by this Staff Officer, and he may detain or alter the communication should he deem it injurious to the interests of the army.

11. The military authorities will give correspondents as much information as they may consider advisable and consistent with their duty. The above-mentioned Staff Officer will fix an hour when correspondents may call upon him daily for information, and he will be authorised to tell them everything that can be published with safety to the army.

12. The military authorities will facilitate, so far as they can, the despatch of messages of correspondents.

13. Should the means of communication at the disposal of the General Commanding-in-Chief in the field not be sufficient to convey the messages of correspondents, the latter may, under his sanction, arrange for special means of transmitting their messages. It is, however, to be clearly understood that such arrangements are to be entirely under the control of the Staff Officer previously mentioned.

14. The General Commanding-in-Chief in the field has power to revoke, at any time, any license granted under the authority of the Commander-in-Chief, should he consider it advisable in

PARTNER OR MEHTA?

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. F. H. Dastur, Jetha Jevad was charged with theft and forgery under sections 379 and 465 of the Penal Code. Mr. Khalil, barrister-at-law, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. S. G. Velinker for the defence. The complainant in the case, Ismail Ebrahim, said he was a merchant of Seychelles, an island near Zanzibar, on the African Coast, and had a firm in Memon Mohlla in Bombay. The accused was in his service for about twelve months and used to transact business for him, namely, keeping of accounts, purchasing goods, collecting money on hundies, etc. Complainant returned to Bombay, and about two months ago dismissed the accused from his employ. By the mail that arrived from Seychelles in Bombay, a few days ago, he received hundies from his brother Oomer Ebrahim, and went to receive payment from the National Bank. He went likewise to the Mandevi Post Office to make enquiries whether letters addressed to him had been received from his brother, when he was told by one of the postmen that numerous letters addressed to him had been received by the mail before the last and had been delivered to the accused, who, he thought, was still in his (complainant's) employ. Becoming suspicious, the complainant made enquiries in the French Bank, where he found to his surprise the two hundies for Rs. 1,000 each, signed in his name by the accused in acknowledgment of the amounts thereof, had been cashed by the accused. Complainant knew the accused's handwriting, and saw that accused had forged his signature to the documents, and having recieved the moneys, had committed theft thereof. The cross-examination of the complainant by Mr. Velinker showed that there had been many transactions between them and a sister of the complainant, which complicated matters and could be explained only by frequent references to the account-books. The Magistrate said it appeared from certain of the documents that accused was a partner of the complainant and had a five-anna share in the concern. Accused admitted having cashed the Hundies at the French Bank, and he said he had a perfect right, as a partner, to do so, and that he had paid the moneys to the complainant's sister. The complainant's statements appeared to be clearly unreliable; and under the circumstances, his Worship thought it was a matter for a Civil Court. The accused was, therefore, discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	0	5
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	9	41
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	13	9	25
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	1	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	16	8	35
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	11	6	13
G Mahim and Worli	2	0	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown.	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	17	20
Total	67	50	164
Total plague deaths to date	45,495	39,632	
Same date, last year 1898	29	38	126

DAMAUN.

On Sunday there were five deaths from plague at Lower Damaun, all the victims being Mahomedans. On Monday there was only one death from plague. Owing to the death of two Shravak females in the mandwas some of the Shravaks occupying the mandwas have left for Surat. An order has been issued by the Goa Government that if the owner of a residence fails to report to the authorities the appearance of dead rats, he will be liable to a fine not exceeding 20,000 reis (*i.e.*, Rs. 50) and imprisonment not exceeding one month. This order was made known to the people by beat of drum throughout the city and the mandwas.

THE PRICE OF BAR SILVER.

THE Calcutta commercial correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—Had any one seriously suggested a week ago that we should see a rise of nearly six per cent in the value of bar silver between then and now, he would most likely have been heartily laughed at. For the last five months the price of bar silver has remained unusually steady at or about 27 1-2d. per ounce; the quotation seldom, if ever, varying more than 1-8d. from that point. And yet during the past week the rise above indicated has taken place; the price wired this morning from London being 29d., the highest quotation registered for some years. The rise has come entirely from America; the London market having simply followed its lead. London does not appear, however, to have much faith in the boom, as holders there have been steady sellers on the rise. While America continued buying, prices rose, but as soon as her orders had been executed the tendency has always been towards a lower level; the daily fluctuations being rapid and varied. The Americans have doubtless good reasons for their recent action, but it will be interesting to see whether the rise will be maintained. Do they expect to have any fresh proposals made as to the opening of our mints, and the free coinage of silver again brought into force at a fixed ratio to be mutually agreed on with India? If so, the prospects do not appear bright. With open mints on the old basis the present price of silver would give us a rupee worth slightly over 11d., and I fancy it will be a difficult matter to raise the value of the metal to a point which will give us a rupee anywhere near the present exchange quotation. The bullion shipments advised from London this week amount to £50,000 in silver and £30,000 in gold to Bombay, and £10,000 in silver and £30,000 in gold to Calcutta.

LEPER ASYLUM COMMITTEE.

AMONGST the names of subscribers who paid extra subscriptions for the repairs to the Sabha Mandap of the temple at the Matunga Homeless Leper Asylum which appeared in the daily papers of the 2nd inst., Rs. 50 have been shown as having been paid by Messrs. Tribhuvandas and Jugmohandas Vandravandas. This should be read as having been paid by "Messrs. Tribhuvandas and Jugmohandas Varjivandas."

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain R. Galindo, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment, will be retired from the service next month on attaining the prescribed age.

Sergeant Byrne, 1st Middlesex Regiment, has been selected for promotion to a commission.

Major W. Baker, R. E., is transferred from Bombay to the Punjab command.

Captain D. L. Mallaby, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Department, Bombay Command.

THOUGH there exist several histories of the ancient noble, and illustrious" House of Gordon, the new Spalding Club is going to publish a new one. There is room for a new work, and the Club may be complimented on its decision. For centuries the history of the Gordons was, to a large extent, the history of Scotland. Adam de Gordon, the Berwickshire Anglo Norman, to whom Bruce gave the first Gordon estate in Aberdeenshire, became Justiciar of the Kingdom. From him came the Earls of Huntly, Duke of Gordon, Earls of Aberdeen. Gordon, third Earl of Huntly, possessed jurisdiction over the Northern and North-Western Highlands. He led the Scots vanguard at Flodden. One Gordon, at least, is known to every body—the fantastic Lord George of the Riots and "Barnaby Rudge." The name of the Duchess of Gordon, a regular beauty, who did more than anyone else to raise the famous regiment whose latest exploit dates from Darzai, is known to every reader of military story. The Major in Grant's "Romance of War" narrates how the Duchess, in 1794, gave a "hearty kiss on the cheek to every man who took from her own white hand the shilling in King George's name." But there's another version of the tale. It was said that the pretty Duchess held the shilling not in "her own white hand," but between her own white teeth. What followed must be obvious to the meanest capacity. A romantic figure is this particular Gordon, "wearing a red regimental jacket with yellow facings, and a Highland bonnet with an eagle's wing in it," as she rode through the village fairs enlisting her young stalwarts. George Gordon, Lord Byron, stands in no particular need of recognition by the Spalding members. The latest name in their roll is Charles Gordon's, of China and the Soudan.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

THE following appendices were published with the report of the last meeting of the Improvement Trust:—

Copy of the official representation made to the Board by the Commissioner (No. 2081-P., dated 5th December 1898) in respect of the area.

In accordance with Section 23 of Act No. IV of 1898, I have the honour to bring to the notice of the Trust the insanitary condition of the district known as 1st Nagpada and to state that, in my opinion, it is most desirable that its improvement should be proceeded with as soon as possible.

2. The district, a plan of which is sent herewith, is bounded on the North by Shepherd Road, on the East by a portion of the Parel Road, on the South by the Bellasis Junction Road, and on the West by a portion of Clare Road. Its population is 11,133, and it is inhabited chiefly by people of the labouring classes. It is traversed by tortuous lanes, varying in width from five to twenty feet, which are owned by private individuals, and are in an entirely neglected state, being neither levelled nor metalled. The drainage of the district is also imperfect and many of the gullies are so narrow as to render improvement a very difficult matter.

3. The houses are on an average about three stories high, and most of them are old, with small frontage and great depth. Many of these have no plinths, or very low plinths, and to remedy this defect and provide ceilings of sufficient height all through, the houses would in a great number of cases have to be partially re-constructed. The inner rooms of those which run far back from the lanes are absolutely without light and ventilation, or have only such as is obtainable from windows opening on narrow gullies, and on the lower floors it is impossible to do much to put them into a habitable condition.

4. The above remarks apply specially to the eastern portion of the district. The western portion is chiefly occupied by commission stables, which are badly constructed, drained and ventilated, and are, in my opinion, a constant source of danger to the surrounding residential quarters; and it will probably be considered advisable to include the whole district in my scheme that may be promulgated. There are sufficient open spaces in it to admit of sanitary dwellings being constructed for the accommodation of the tenants of the houses to be dismantled, and little inconvenience need therefore be caused.

5. The general health of the district is not as bad in ordinary years as might be expected from its condition, but it has suffered severely from plague, and no permanent improvement is possible without the re-arrangement and re-construction of the whole quarter. The majority of the houses are, as I have shown, unfit for human habitation, and there are no streets or passages or other facilities for the free circulation of air. The district is peculiarly fitted for the propagation and retention of epidemic diseases, and as it presents a well-defined and manageable area, I hope the Trust will decide to proceed with its improvement at an early date. I have, in the meantime, discontinued the survey of houses, which was being undertaken in pursuance of the rules under the Epidemic Diseases Act, and the work of connecting them with the Municipal sewers.

APPENDIX B.

Resolution by the Board under Section 23 declaring that such area, excluding certain portions thereof, is an unhealthy area, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect thereof. (Resolution No. 16, dated 20th December 1898, para. 2.)

The Board hereby declare the area referred to in the official representation of the Municipal Commissioner (No. 2081-P., dated 5th December 1898) to be an unhealthy area, and that an improvement scheme ought to be made in respect of such area, excluding the following parts thereof:—(1) The plot occupied by a recently completed building at the corner of Clare and Shepherd Roads. (2) The plot occupied by the Byculla Police Lines at the corner of Parel and Shepherd Roads. (3) The plot occupied by the Jewish Synagogue south of the Police Lines.

APPENDIX C.

(1) Extract paras. 5 to 8 from Improvement Committee's Report dated 13th December 1898.

5. We have considered proposals by the Engineer, which are shown on plan No. 88, for an improvement scheme for dealing with this area, excluding the parts referred to. These have been drawn up with due regard to the likelihood of improvement or street schemes being required for the neighbouring and other parts of the city (Section 23). They comprise the acquisition of the entire area, excluding the parts above referred to (para. 4), and excluding also eight small plots occupied by temples, &c., not in the way of any of the projected lines of road, and which it will not be advisable to disturb. The entire area measures 93,457 square yards including the old Jewish Cemetery. The roads proposed aggregate 4,530 feet in length. The through road running east and west is 50 feet and the other branch roads are 40 feet wide. The roads in the aggregate occupy an area of 21,500 square yards.

6. As regards rehousing the poorer and working classes to be displaced, we think it will be advisable to proceed tentatively. There are, as the Commissioner points out, certain open spaces within the limits of the area to be acquired which would be available for the purpose, and on these it would be advisable to provide, in the first instance, for those displaced by—(1) The removal of houses to make way for projected roads. (2) The removal of occupied houses considered "U. H. H." As regards others, the object would be to improve existing houses wherever feasible, and continue existing tenants where it can be done with due regard to space and sanitary requirements. It will probably be sufficient in the first instance to make provision for the erection of buildings for 500 families *in situ* and 500 elsewhere, say, at Agripada, where, if not occupied in connection with this scheme, they would serve the same purpose in connection with other schemes.

7. We estimate the entire cost of this scheme at Rs. 20,89,440 or, say, Rs. 27 lakhs. In return for this outlay the Board will hold buildings worth 5 1-2 lakhs and land, properly laid out with a large proportion of frontage, to the extent of 71,957 square yards, and a great sanitary improvement will be effected to an extensive area standing urgently in need of reconstruction.

8. We recommend that the scheme for dealing with this area on the lines set forth and shown in the Engineer's plan be approved and be forthwith notified under Section 27 of the Act.

(2) Resolution by the Board approving of the Improvement Scheme shown in Engineer's plan No. 88, dated 13th December 1898, and directing its Notifications in compliance with Section 27. (Resolution No. 10, dated 20th December 1898, para. 3.)

The schemes for dealing with the 1st Nagpada section shown on Engineer's plan No. 88, dated 13th December 1898, is approved, and the following notification in respect of the schemes should be communicated to the President of the Corporation and published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" "Times of India," "RastGoftar," "Bombay Vaibhav," and "Akbar-i-Islam," in compliance with Clauses (a) and (b), Sub-section (1) of Section 27 of the Act, and the necessary steps should be taken, in communication with the Solicitors, to serve notices as required by Sub-sections (2) and (3) of Section 27 of the Act:—

First Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

Pursuant to Section 27 (1) of the above Act, Notice is hereby given that the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay have, under the provisions of Section 23 of the said Act, made a scheme for the improvement of the area of which the following is a description:—

All the lands and buildings within an area estimated to contain 93,457 square yards or thereabouts, situated at 1st Nagpada within the 1st Nagpada section of the E Municipal Ward in the Island of Bombay, bounded on the South-West by that part of Parel Road which extends from its junction with Bellasis Junction Road to the boundary of the Jewish Synagogue at Byculla; on the North partly by the property of the said Synagogue, partly by the said Police Office lines and stables, partly by Shepherd Road, and partly by a property at the junction of Shepherd Road and Clare Road; and on the West and South-West partly by Clare Road and partly by Bellasis Junction Road, save and except the eight several areas coloured yellow on the plan hereinafter mentioned, and that the office of the said Board at Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay, is the place where particulars of the said scheme, a map of the area comprised therein, and a statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen at all reasonable hours.

APPENDIX D.

Statement showing dates of publication of the Notifications in respect of the 1st Nagpada Improvement Scheme.

Title of Newspapers,	Date of Publication. 1st	2nd	3rd.
The "Bombay Govt. Gazette"	22-12-98	29-12-98	5- 1-99
The "Times of India"	24-12-98	28-1?-94	31-12-98
The "Rast Goftar"	25-12 98	1- 1-99	8- 1-99
The "Bombay Vaibhav"	24-12-98	31-12-98	7- 1-99
The "Akbar-i-Islam"	25-12-98	31-12- 8	7- 1-99
The "Bombay Samachar"	25- 2-98	1- 1-99	11- 1-99

APPENDIX E. NO. 9207 OF 1893-99.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, 18th Jan. 1899.

From the Hon'ble Mr. Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar, L. M., President, Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, to the Secretary to Government, General Department.

SIR,—I have the honour, by request of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, to submit the following representation to Government under Sections 27 (1) (a) and 32 of Act IV of 1898 with regard to the Improvement and Street Schemes named below, which have been notified by the City Improvement Trust:—

1. First Nagpada District Improvement Scheme;

. . . . .

. . . . .

2. I have to state that a Committee was appointed by the Corporation to examine the schemes and to report on them in consultation with the Commissioner, the Executive Engineer and the Health Officer, and that the Chairman of the City Improvement Trust was good enough, on the request of the Municipal Secretary, to depute the Deputy Executive Engineer of the Trust to produce for the inspection of the Committee the particulars of the schemes, the maps of the areas comprised therein, and the statements specifying the lands proposed to be acquired. No estimates of the cost of the schemes were before the Committee or the Corporation. It is understood that these estimates are treated as confidential and could not be produced for discussion, but without them it was impossible for the Committee or the Corporation to form any opinion on the financial aspect of any of the schemes or to judge which of the schemes were financially preferable. In these circumstances I am to ask that it may be understood that the Corporation's approval of the schemes, as signified below, is only in so far as the lines of streets to be laid down and the areas proposed to be acquired are concerned, and that the Corporation are unable, with the materials before them, to give a positive approval to each scheme as a whole and considered from every point of view; and I have respectfully to request that Government will be pleased to arrange for the Corporation being supplied by the Trust with information as to the probable cost of each scheme and the general basis on which the estimates of cost are framed; and permit the Corporation to submit a further representation on receipt of such information. Notwithstanding that the thirty days' time allowed by Section 27 (1) (a) for their representation will have passed.

3. Subject to the remarks and request above made, I have the honour to inform you that the Corporation approve of the schemes I * * as they stand.—I have, &c.,

(Sd). BHALCHANDRA K. BHATAWADEKAR, President, Municipal Corporation.

Resolution.—The Report of the Improvement Committee, dated 18th April 1899, is adopted and the modifications inserted in the scheme are approved. Plans and estimates for dwellings for the poorer and working classes comprising 900 persons on Plot XII at 1st Nagpada and 1,700 persons at Agripada should be submitted with as little delay as possible for transmission to Government for sanction under Section 28 (3). The Board observe that the erection of dwellings on Plot XII will provide accommodation for the persons to be displaced by the construction of the proposed roads, and the dwellings to be erected at Agripada will provide for the whole number to be ultimately displaced by the scheme. The construction of these dwellings is consequently a necessary preliminary. The scheme, as a whole, as modified, should at the same time be submitted for the sanction of the Government in accordance with Section 28 (1) and (2) to enable the Board to make proposals for borrowing the funds required and to proceed with the acquisition of the several properties. The Board concur in the recommendation made in para. 25 of the Committee's Report that endeavour should be made in the first instance to acquire the several properties by agreement with the owners without resort to the compulsory powers of the Act.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 17th April 1899, forwarding, for sanction, estimate amounting to Rs. 2,327 and plan for certain repairs to the crib work on the Kennedy Sea Face chargeable to the provision made in the Budget for the purpose.

Resolution—sanctioned.

Read letter from Mr. Sassoon J. David, dated 20th April, applying for leave of absence from the meetings of the Board for 6 months from the 22nd idem.

Resolution—sanctioned. The Millowners' Association should be requested to elect a person to act as a trustee during Mr. David's absence.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON WEDNESDAY THE 3RD OF MAY 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·712	Calm	2	103·6	78·1	41	..	0·99	−2·37
Sirsa	29·705	S E	6	103·8	81·1	21	..	..	..
Delhi	29·737	W	7	104·7	81·5	28	..	1·78	−1·27
Agra	29·723	N W	10	106·0	82·4	33	..	1·35	−0·09
Cawnpore	29·728	W N W	10	106·0	81·1	30	..	0·99	..
Allahabad	29·701	N W	6	107·1	81·5	30	..	2·20	+0·16
Jhansi	29·731	N W	5	106·3	80·2	34	..	1·74	+0·08
Jacobabad	29·726	S	7	107·4	77·6	58	..	0·45	−0·80
Karachi	29·777	W S W	11	90·1	79·2	79	..	0·36	−1·48
Cuppor	29·810	Calm	7	101·1	74·0	50	0·02	0·84	−0·98
Ajmere	29·782	W	8	100·3	80·5	35	..	1·39	−0·09
Deesa	29·806	N N W	2	102·1	77·0	62	..	0·48	−0·07
Ahmedabad	29·806	N N W	4	100·3	79·1	53	..	0·51	..
Bhuj	29·814	S W	13	94·1	77·9	67	..	0·22	−0·39
Rajkot	29·853	E	3	99·9	73·7	60	..	0·29	−0·29
Bhavnagar	29·824	N	11	100·1	78·3	58	..	0·03	..
Veraval	29·833	S	9	85·1	75·8	77	..	0·34	..
Neemuch	29·791	W N W	11	102·0	75·0	40	0·07	0·91	−0·18
Indore	29·778	N W	8	101·6	74·1	67	..	0·22	−0·89
Saugor	29·773	N W	5	101·8	78·0	20	..	1·05	−1·52
Jubulpore	29·750	N N W	5	103·0	79·6	22	..	0·39	−2·50
Hoshangabad	29·760	E	1	103·6	84·7	48	..	0·52	−1·59
Khandwa	29·810	W N W	8	105·2	79·4	37	..	0·22	−1·32
Raipur	29·692	Calm	1	107·5	83·4	27	..	2·06	−0·66
Nagpur	29·721	N	2	107·9	87·0	34	..	0·91	−2·91
Amraoti	29·780	S S W	C	108·3	81·8	35	..	1·50	−1·08
Akola	29·764	W	8	106·7	79·8	34	..	1·46	−1·53
Surat	29·824	Calm	4	96·2	76·5	68	..	0·16	−0·10
Malegaon	29·809	N W	9	99·4	71·2	48	..	0·72	−0·63
Bombay	29·864	N E	7	87·9	78·9	67	..	1·70	+0·77
Poona	29·854	W S W	15	96·5	67·4	64	..	2·79	+0·50
Ahmednagar	29·811	N N W	7	97·9	69·9	69	..	1·46	..
Aurangabad	?	N W	8	98·4	70·7	31	..	2·95	..
Sholapur	29·791	N W	12	103·7	75·5	33	..	0·72	−1·13
Ratnagiri	29·847	N	7	89·4	76·9	74	..	0·36	−0·32
Belgaum	29·848	N	15	93·6	62·9	71	..	0·36	+0·79
Goa	29·863	N	9	87·0	77·4	77	..	1·46	..
Karwar	29·847	N	5	87·8	75·0	71	..	3·22	+4·98
Mangalore	29·858	N	3	88·8	75·4	74	..	15·81	+10·88
Calicut	29·843	N W	15	89·7	76·0	74	..	29·21	+18·79
Cochin	29·843	N N E	..	91·5	77·6	78	..	35·51	+18·41
Bangalore	29·831	W S W	5	88·3	68·5	71	..	10·03	+3·72
Secunderabad	29·740	N W	8	105·2	78·4	26	..	2·21	−1·41
Masulipatam	29 737	S S E	7	103·2	81·6	81	..	15·47	+7·75
Bellary	29·819	N W	10	103·2	75·7	37	..	4·03	+0·68
Cuddapah	29·782	S W	9	106·2	84·4	49	..	8·43	+2·04
Madras	29·776	S	7	100·5	82·4	69	..	32·70	+11·90
Coimbatore	29·814	S S W	2	94·4	72·1	78	..	11·01	+3·07
Trichinopoly	29·793	W S W	6	100·6	78·2	67	..	23·77	+12·26
Negapatam	29·783	S W	10	100·4	81·9	73	..	24·93	+9·28
Colombo	29·846	S W	8	92·0	79·0	74	0·03	38·38	−4·81
Aden	29·852	Calm	16	85·8	76·9	63	..	1·36	−1·58

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Ahmedabad pressure changes for the past 24 hours have been small and generally irregular. Readings are lowest at and about Baipur, and highest on the West Coast. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are north-westerly to south-westerly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been fresh at Calicut, Belgaum, Sholapur and Bhuj, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Akola and Neemuch, 14 at Allahabad and Ahmednagar, and 12 at Bellary, Khandwa and Bhuj.

The maximum temperature is from 4° to 6° in excess of the normal at Lahore, Masulipatam, Madras and Negapatam, and from 5° to 7° in defect at Bhuj, Rajkot, Belgaum and Bangalore, and the minimum 5° to 9° in excess at Lahore, Sirsa, Allahabad, Jhansi, Ajmere, Hoshangabad, Rajpur and Nagpur. The highest temperature in the shade was 107° at Sirsa, Jacobabad, Raipur, Nagpur and Akola and the lowest 63° at Belgaum.

Humidity has increased considerably at Indore, Khandwa, Akola, Aurangabad and Belgaum, and the skies are partially clouded in Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, Berar and Central Provinces and at Jhansi, Surat, Coimbatore and Negapatam.

A few drops of rain are reported from Jeypore, Neemuch and Colombo.

Conditions are slightly favourable for local rain in Rajputana and at a few stations in Central India and Central Provinces.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Wednesday: The storm which lay over the Bassein district yesterday, has since filled up considerably, the barometer having risen over two-tenths of an inch at Diamond Island and Bassein. Elsewhere the barometer has generally been fairly steady, and the pressure is more uniform than usual over a greater part of the country. Winds are more northerly than usual over central parts of India and over the west and centre of the Peninsula. They are easterly along the foot of the Eastern Himalayas, and southerly on the Madras and Bengal coasts. At Rangoon, Bassein, and Diamond Island the wind is still strong, though gales noticed there yesterday have subsided. Rain is reported from greater part of Burma, while showers have occurred at Calcutta, Darjeeling, Neemuch, Oodeypur, Jeypur and Cocanada. The temperature is changed irregularly. It is lower than usual at Lower Burma, over the west and centre of the Peninsula, and North Bombay, while elsewhere the heat is greater than usual. The deficiency is large at Lower Burma, and the excess is large in East Bengal, Cachar and the Punjab. The highest maximum is 109° at Lucknow and Gaya.

M. LOUBET.

IN THE LAND OF NOUGAT.

So M. Loubet has shaken off the dust of the Elysee from his solid but Presidential feet; he has left behind him at Paris the sumptuous, unhomely palace, and the ever-interfering M. Crozier, chief of the protocol and master of the ceremonies, and betaken himself, partly on business, mainly on pleasure, to his native land, Montelimar, the land of almond trees and of sugar, the lucrative Land of Nougat. It is far from difficult to hit upon the precise end of his first Presidential journey; but, from the President's point of view, Montelimar is an excellent choice. No President ever made his first entry into the good city of Paris in the midst of so rowdy a "chi-hika" as M. Loubet.

The full details of that disgraceful row have not yet been given; probably they never will be, in their dirty entirety, in any self-respecting paper. I may go so far as to say, however, that on the evening of his election, among the missiles hurled into the carriage of M. le President, were putrid oranges, horse-dung, and other abominations. He has known the full bitterness of unpopularity. What wonder then, that on his first trip he should go for needed comfort to Montelimar, which is to him what Edinburgh was, and is, to Lord Rosebery. But, unlike Lord Rosebery, when he addressed, with tears in his broken voice, the burgesses of Edinburgh as "mine own folk, the citizens of mine own ancient city," President Loubet goes to Montelimar, not to lay down a leadership, but to be cheered into bearing it with courage, if not with joy, and to show the mob of Paris that, unlike most of their prophets, he is not without honour in his own country.

A WORD OF RETROSPECT.

A schoolfellow of M. Loubet's tells me that, at college, the President was considered a fairly good scholar, not brilliant, but of exemplary conduct, studious, solid, steady as old Time, yet not without shrewdness, not to say finesse. Above and before all, he was reckoned a "good-fellow," or rather he *was* a good fellow; *bonne camaraderie* personified. He might not have been, in reality (my informant added), a better *bon camarade* than so-and-so or so-and-so (and he mentioned several distinguished names), but he had the universal reputation for being so. And in this rather unintelligent world one thing does just as well as the other. At the Senate M. Loubet's part was emphatically that of the "good fellow." Wherefore the Senate made him its President. Wherefore, also, he won almost hands down at the election of a successor to M. Félix Faure. It is a true, curious, and very noteworthy fact, in French socio-political life, that whenever a president of the Senate is of the easy-going, "jolly good fellow" type, he has the most magnificent chances of becoming the First Citizen of the State. But he should have a spice of finesse as well; and M. Loubet brought this quality of his very neatly into play in hocussing, in the nicest manner possible, poor M. Méline. The details would be out of place here, but it all ended, as you may remember, in Méline's throwing up his own candidature and actually voting for Loubet. Oh, these urbane, cheery-faced fellows, how they do get on, even in the vinegary, suspicious realm of politics!

THE DORMOUSE.

Since his election, M. Loubet has lain very low at the Elysee, letting the clouds roll by. He did not come back from Versailles in the traditional military carriage, with a cavalry escort, but by railway; and the illustrious Montjarret, M. Faure's *pipeur*, was told off to wait for him at the Gare Saint-Lazare with a plain Elysee carriage. Poor, superb Montjarret, I wonder what has become of him! He used to make excellent "copy" for me in his pompous days under M. Faure. I suppose he is still retained on the Elysee staff, but, *Ichabod!* his glory is departed, and his private opinion of his new, unassuming, unhorsey master, must be too explicit for words. I ran across him in the street the other day. He was in deep mourning for M. Faure, and he did not look happy. Anyway, M. Loubet has made a practice of going to the Opera, and to the races without Montjarret, and without an escort, in a very plain landau. And, to cap all he went to Montelimar in a saloon-carriage coupled on to an ordinary time-table train. When he warms to his work, I expect he will just take a first-class return ticket when he has to go anywhere. Whereupon poor M. Crozier—he of the protocol—will shed large, scalding tears, and threaten to send in his resignation.

"CE PAUVRE M. CROZIER!"

Just a word about M. Crozier, the "chief of the protocol," as he is officially styled—the "master of the ceremonies," as many prefer to call him—whose heart M. Loubet is gradually breaking. M. Crozier made a gorgeous appearance at the last ball in the Hotel de Ville, as well as at the funeral of President Faure, with his immense rod of office as a sort of ceremonial sceptre. This stick, or wand, is of ebony, with a huge pommel of ivory. Solomon in all his glory would give but a faint idea of Crozier's magnificence when he gets into all his gold lace, with decorations and countless orders, making his chest look like a jeweller's show-case, to say nothing of the glorified drum-major's staff in his hand.

A REFRACTORY PUPIL.

M. Crozier's troubles began with the very first hour of M. Loubet's appointment. When the new President came to take up his residence, he was preceded by a broken-down growler cab, upon the top of which were some boxes, very scowled upon, and much the worse for wear. Nobody knew exactly when he was going to start. "Pauvre M. Crozier" had, therefore, instructed messengers to bring him warning as soon as the President gave any signs of getting under way. Suddenly word was brought that a passing cab had been hailed, and that M. Loubet's trunks and those of his son had been bundled into, and on top of it. He had taken another carriage, which was on its way.

THE AGITATION OF AN M.C.

As Mulvaney says, "there was confusion." M. Crozier became *instanter* the victim to a hurrying, scurrying, blind despair. There were only twenty-six municipal guards and a bugler to do the honours. However, everything possible was done to make a brave show. One soldier went up on the roof in readiness to hoist the flag. The stage army of six and twenty men was drawn up in the courtyard. A crowd gathered in the street, eager to see the new President take possession of his seven years' lease. But—that dreadful adversative "but"—M. Loubet did not arrive!

AN EXPLANATION.

Alike heedless of the unhappy Crozier and of the cares of office, the President had gone for a drive as far as the Arc de Triomphe. When he did reach the Elysee, at about six o'clock, many people had grown tired of waiting, so M. Loubet was able to make his entrance without ceremony. But, honestly, I don't know whether this democratic simplicity will endear him to France, still less to Paris. Yet, as a matter of fact, the only real reproach ever made against M. Faure was on the score of his love for display. It is certainly another instance of the cussedness of French human nature that the very papers that teased M. Faure for his ostentation are now poking fun at M. Loubet for his lack of it, for the French, as Mr. Dooley inimitably says "are a tumuichuse people, Hinnissy." If I may be allowed to perpetrate a poor paradox, they don't know what they want, nor scarcely what they think they want; therefore, they will continue to be "tumuichuse" until they get it, which, naturally, will be never.—"M. A. P."

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

It will surprise many folks, no doubt observes a home paper, to learn that Mr. Henry Russell, the veteran composer of "Cheer Boys Cheer" and so many other popular songs, is not only alive and enjoying the best of health, but is also keenly participating in the musical success of his son, Mr. Landon Ronald, who is making rapid strides in his profession. Born less than thirty years ago, Mr. Ronald studied at the Royal Academy of Music, and showed very early that he was musically gifted to an extent above the average of his fellow-students. He attracted the notice of the late Sir Augustus Harris, and was appointed to a position at Covent Garden where his talents soon justified his appointment as the "remplacant" of the official conductor. He studied hard, composed charming songs, and practised many hours daily, so that to-day he is equally proficient as composer, conductor, and performer—a very rare combination. For a good many months past he has conducted the orchestra at the Lyric Theatre, and he contributed several very taking numbers to the score of "Little Miss Nobody."

The production of "L'Amour Mouille" last week added further laurels to his reputation, as he wrote into this work also some additional numbers, which are original and certainly above the ordinary Kapellmeistermusik, which is turned out by the mile and forgotten as soon as heard. Mr. Ronald has a strong and vigorous personality, a firm square jaw, a high intellectual forehead, and the nervous hands of an artist. He is married to a lady of high musical culture, and entertains his friends at his little house in Howley Place to periodical musical treats, provided by the best singers from the Italian Opera and elsewhere. He is expected to do big work yet, and his energy and musical gifts should carry him very far indeed.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle, Wholesale depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE AUTHOR OF "ROBESPIERRE."

VICTORIEN SARDOU, who may woo to present at the *premiere* of *Robespierre* at the Lyceum on April 22, strikingly resembled, as a youth, pictures of the young Napoleon. Now he has the wrinkled face, the foxy eye, and the malicious smile of a Voltaire. His features combine the characteristics of diplomatist, prelate, and comedian. He is exceedingly gracious to interviewers, and his colleagues of the Academy find him irresistable, even when he discourses on his pet subject—spiritualism. He was born in 1831, in an old tumble-down house in the Rue Beautrelles. His father was a teacher of book-keeping, and was ambitious that his son should enter the medical profession. But instead of working for his preliminary examination, Sardou wrote a five-act tragedy, *Queen Ulfra*, which, with incredible audacity, he sent to Rachel.

HIS FIRST PLAY.

The great traged

WRITERS AND READERS.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD's book is to have the title "The Break-Up of China." This might seem, at the first glance, to make against Lord Charles's policy for keeping China on her feet. What he refers to, however, is the process of division which has been threatening China. He goes fully into the measures necessary to counteract that process. Lord Charles has finished the revision of his proofs, and Messrs. Harper will issue the book, here and in America, early in May. It makes over 450 pages.

A book of the musical memories of Sir Arthur Sullivan will be published during the early summer by Mr. James Bowden. It is being written by Mr. Arthur R. Lawrence under the authority of Sir Arthur Sullivan. Naturally, we may expect the volume to give us, more or less, a history of the Gilbert Sullivan operas. But it will also be a general picture of the English musical world of our own day. Sir Arthur Sullivan has known all the notable figures associated with our activities in music. The book is to have illustrations.

An intimate biographical sketch of the late Empress of Austria is announced by Messrs. Harper. It is written by a lady, who, because she knew the Empress so well, prefers to remain anonymous. The volume is entitled "The Martyrdom of an Empress," and is dedicated "To my Empress, in loving devoted memory of years gone by." There is promise hear of an interesting human document. Said the Empress to the author on one occasion, "Let them talk, let them slander, let them think what they please about me—I am used to it. It does not hurt me as it did at first; I do not care."

To the Prince of Wales, as honorary colonel of the famous Indian Corps of Guides, there is dedicated a book which Mr. Murray will have ready shortly. It is a sketch of the life of General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden—"Lumsden of the Guides"—with selections from his correspondence and occasional papers. The book is by Sir Peter Lumsden and Mr. George R. Elsmie, and has portraits, maps and illustrations. Sir Harry Lumsden's mother carefully preserved the letters which he wrote to her during his stirring service in India. These largely form the book. The Lumsdens are a well-known Aberdeenshire family.

Mr. Max Beerbohm cannot be charged with wasting words on the title of a new volume of his, which Mr. Lane will issue in a few days. The title is "More." It is to be read side by side with the author's previous volume. "The Works of Max Beerbohm." "More" consists of papers on all manner of things, which, as the preface records, have been dug from unilluminable catacombs—that is, newspaper columns. He has rescued these "few creatures of his fancy," thinking them worthy of a better haven.

Another work on neutral selection will shortly be published by Messrs. Duckworth. The title is "Darwinism and Lamarckism," and the writer is Mr. Frederick Wollaston Hutton, F.R.S. He lives in New Zealand, and is a brother of Mr. A. W. Hutton, the librarian of the Gladstone Library at the National Liberal Club. The aim of the book is to give a succinct account of the origin and growth of the Darwinian doctrine, including its most recent developments. Farther, Mr. Wollaston Hutton sets himself to vindicate Darwinism against the revival of Lamarckism, which, he says, is especially conspicuous in America.

"Maxwell Gray" is better known by that nom de guerre than by her own name, Miss Tuttiet. She is also better known for "The Silence of Dean Maitland," and for other novels, than as a writer of poetry. She has already published verse, however, and another volume by her is announced. It will be issued almost at once, by Mr. Heinemann, under the title "The Forest Chapel and Other Poem." This month Mr. Heinemann will also publish Mr. Henry James's new novel. "The Awkward Age."

Mr. Heinemann will issue a volume which describes the experiences of a private soldier of the British Army at home and abroad. It has the title, "The Queen's Service," and a dedication to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, whom the writer, Mr. H. Wyndham, agrees with others in regarding as the soldiers' poet. The contents refer to the years 1890-97, and are a picture of military life in piping times of peace rather than during war. The chapters were written in barracks, on the march, and during the other phases of the soldiers' everyday life. Needless to say, there are some things in the military system which are recommended for improvement.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of the book dealing with the life and work of King Alfred which is shortly to be published under the auspices of the Commemoration Committee. The volume is edited by Mr. Alfred Bowker, of Winchester, and includes verses by the Poet Laureate and an introduction by Sir Walter Besant. Other contributors are the Bishop of Bristol, who writes on Alfred as a religious man and educationist, and Mr. Frederic Harrison, who discusses him as king. Then there are papers by Professor Earle, Sir Clements Markham, Sir Frederick Pollock, the Rev W. J. Loftie and Mr. Oman. Messrs. Black will published the book.

We are indebted to Mr. Clement Shorter for pointing out a mistake in the paragraph about "Jane Eyre" in this column a fortnight ago. It was there stated that the MS. of "Jane Eyre" had been refused by several publishers before it came to Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co. On the contrary, "Jane Eyre" was never rejected by any firm. It was an earlier story by Charlotte Bronë—namely, "The Professor" that suffered rejection at so many hands. When therefore the MS. of "Jane Eyre" was received by Messrs. Smith, Elder and Co., the fact that "The Professor" had been rejected by six publishers induced the firm's roader to pay prompt and particular attention to this novel, with the result, of course, that he advised its acceptance by the firm. We should add that our information came from one who was very closely and personally connected with the incident. His memory played him the trick, however, of substituting one name for another.

Mr. Maurice Hewlett will commence a story of Italian life in the May number of the "Fortnightly." It is entitled "The Judgment of Borso." Messrs. Harper are to publish Mr. H. G. Wells's new romance, "When the Sleeper Wakes," which is at present appearing in the "Graphic." In their series of Mr. William Westall's stories, Messrs. Chatto and Windus are about to issue a volume entitled "Strange Crimes." They have not published it before. Mr. Richard Marsh is the author of a volume of humorous stories, "Frivolities," which Mr. James Bowden is to publish at once. Messrs. Duckworth will issue Mr. Edward H. Cooper's new volume of tales, "Children Racehorses and Ghosts." "The Mandate" is a novel by Mr. T. Baron Russell which Mr. Lane is to publish forthwith.

During May Mr. Rowland Ward will publish a volume on sport and travel in Portuguese East Africa by Mr. F. Vaughan Kirby.—The first edition of Messrs. Chapman's reprint of George Henry Lewes's Life of Robespierre was exhausted immediately on publication. Another edition is being prepared.—"The Literary ideal in Ireland" is a small volume announced by Mr. Fisher Unwin, and is an outcome of the present literary movement in Ireland. There are contributions by Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. John Eglinton, and other Irish writers.—Mr. Arthur Humphreys is about to publish (says C. K. S., in the "Illustrated London News") the "Essays" of Emerson in two volumes in that beautiful form in which he has already given us Plato's "Republic," the "Meditations" of Marcus Aurelius and Epictetus.—The "Church Review" which was first issued by the English Church Union as a monthly in 1864, has been acquired by a new proprietory, and from and after May 4 will in its enlarged form be edited by Mr. A. Clifton Kelway, who recently resigned the managing editorship of the "Sun."

Like his brother author whom we have just named, Mr. Bigelow has travelled through every district of the country upon whose history he has been engaged. His journeys through Germany have to a large extent been made on her "beautiful waterways," in his "cruising canoe." So it was that he "learned to feel as Germans feel." Beginning, in 1803, with Napoleon's murder (no other word for it) of John Palm, bookseller, in Nuremberg, the story of the struggle has only been brought down to 1815. Highly favoured though he is even in Imperial circles, the author reminds Germany's rulers that the battle for liberty was won by her citizens, who, like the Northerners and Southerners of the States, went quietly back, to their fields and workshops when they had done with fighting.

It is announced from Paris that M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly publish a new work entitled "La France," as a reply to several recent publications deprecating the French and upholding the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon race. In his new book M. Hanotaux will endeavour to prove that France has always been, and is still, the leader of civilisation, and to demonstrate the superiority of the French over all other nations.

Nearly four years ago, when Messrs. Osgood, McIlvaine, and Co., were about to publish Mr. Poultney Bigelow's book on the German Struggle for Liberty the author expressed the hope that he might "continue it at some future date." Many of our readers will be glad to learn that Mr. Bigelow has been taken steps to fulfil his half-implied promise. All the sings are pointing to a revival of the world's interest in the German people—the rise and progress of the pan-Germanic league for one. Mr. Bigelow's two volumes already published lack the strength and substance of Bodley's "France." In mere literary execution they are inferior to that admirable work. But, all the same, they are highly meritorious and for popular use the best existing English narrative of that particular phase of political development in Germany.

THE "LORD CHIEF" TO THE STUDENTS.

AN ADDRESS AT GRAY'S INN.

LORD RUSSELL of Killowen gave law students the benefits of his wide experience as an eminent advocate on April 13, at the annual meeting of the Gray's Inn Moot Society, which was held in the ancient dining hall of the Inn. The Lord Chief Justice said he regarded moots as a very important factor in the direction of efficient technical legal education. The Bar enjoyed many rights and privileges, but in these days men had to justify the right to the possession of these advantages by bringing some equivalent advantage to the general community, and equipping themselves by persevering study. He had dreamed dreams when he supposed he was old enough to have imaginative influences removed from him, of the best broadest, and highest system of legal education conducted and systematised by a collegiate body. The object of the masters of the Inns of Court should be, not to exclude, as in the past, aliens from membership, but to open the doors of the profession, not only to the inhabitants of our colonies and dependencies, but to all the world, and to rejoice to be able to afford to all an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of, and respect for, our system of laws and our polity, because of its just enlightenment. He had practised more or less at the Bar for forty years, and had gone about the courts with his ears open and his eyes not shut, and seen a great deal to admire, and a great deal not to admire. An argument should be clear, should be simple, direct, and fair. The judicial faculty should be cultivated if present, to judge their own and their opponent's cases, to make up their minds what were their own weak points and what were their strong points, and look at their adversary's case in the same way, and mass their strength on what they determined to be the turning point of the case. Lord Justice Mellish, the best arguer in Banc he had ever known, cited cases but was brief in his argument. Mr. Justice Coleridge took his son, afterwards Lord Coleridge, to see one of the most distinguished lawyers of our generation, Sir William Follit, and, announcing that his son was going to the Bar he said, "Perhaps you can give him a word or two of advice." Sir William said, "Yes, I think I can. When you are stating your own case never forget also to state your adversary's case," and, he added, rather shrewdly, "for probably you would be able to state it less favourably than he would." They should avoid the "plunge into the cases" style of argument, deserting the case in hand for cases in books and the "promissory" kind of argument, which postponed dealing with the points put to the advocate. Finally, there was the cocksure argument of the young man full of learning, who got up and said, "This is a very clear case, the authorities go in an unbroken stream in my favour," and sat down, but not necessarily the victor. (Laughter.)

"THE GRAND OLD GUARDSMAN."

Mr. Geo. Hicks, F. O. S., popularly known as "The Grand Old Guardsman," late of the Grenadier Guards, and the gallant, generous, Crimeam hero who contributed his honourably-won Turkish medal of four bars, which realised £10, to the Armenian Relief Fund, in sending a postal order for 27s. worth of Munyon's Remedies, writes from his present address, 93, Grosvenor-road, Aldershot:

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All Bushmen Use it

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HAVE YOU A BAD LEG

With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 73 Paddington Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should Look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.)

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:

"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support, namely REAL WORTH."

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

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Does not injure the Leather.

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HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

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(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

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PREPARED BY CLEMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

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KOKO FOR THE HAIR

ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

TESTIMONIALS.

MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1895. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

The Princesses BEATRICE, VICTORIA, and MAUD use "KOKO for the Hair" constantly, and there is not a Royal Residence in the Kingdom in which "KOKO" is not a favourite Toilet Requisite.

AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
"EDWY GODWIN CLAYTON, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

Sold by all Druggists and Stores throughout India.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS:
THE KOKO-MARICOPAS CO., LTD.,
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THE GREAT REMEDY

BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS

FOR

Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.

The EXCRUCIATING PAIN is quickly relieved and cured in a few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India.

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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

USE ATKINSON'S ONLY AND BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Only genuine with "WHITE ROSE" Trade Mark.
Of all Dealers & of the Manufacturers—
J. & E. ATKINSON, Limited,
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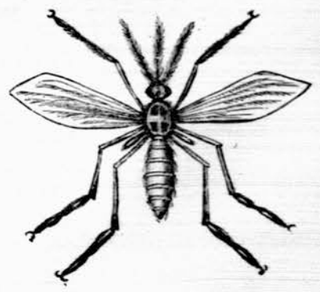
"SKEEVIT"



A pleasantly perfumed preparation which absolutely prevents the bites of Mosquitos, Ticks and other venomous pests.

It also cures prickly heat.

In 1½ oz. bottles suitable for pocket, at 1/- and in 3 oz. stoppered bottles at 2/- and 6 oz. 4/-.

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FER BRAVAIS BRAVAIS' IRON In concentrated drops.

FER BRAVAIS

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most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

Invaluable in all cases of debility and general debility.

Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A beautiful and interesting preparation."
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BENEDICTINE

Possessing most powerful Germ-killing Properties.

..... Those of my readers who have confidence in my culinary recommendations, and I trust they are many, will do well to note that I prefer BENEDICTINE to all other liqueurs.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

..... At a time when the luxuries of the table are sought after on all sides, I do not hesitate to acknowledge and recommend BENEDICTINE as the queen of liqueurs, now [illegible] on any table. It is found and appreciated alike in restaurants, in private families, and on the tables of princes.

H. DE PENE.

..... We place BENEDICTINE upon our tables for its excellent flavour and delicate perfume, without thinking that this dainty is a powerful specific, a liqueur most efficacious for promoting digestion and the regular circulation of the blood.

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After meals we know of nothing more agreeable than a small glass or two of BENEDICTINE. It perfumes the breath, delights the palate, promotes digestion, and is a powerful aid to an inactive or overloaded stomach. During an epidemic, and for combating the evil effects of an impure atmosphere, its curative action is indisputable. At the beginning of last autumn we had occasion to appreciate the full value of this liqueur, and we are now happy to give it our highest praise.

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We place all our confidence in the hygienic properties of BENEDICTINE. Invalids and those who suffer from diseases of the respiratory organs, headaches, etc., and who cannot take other liqueurs, can safely make BENEDICTINE their favourite drink as a finish to their meals.

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I consider your excellent liqueur invaluable to the old who so frequently suffer from indigestion and attacks of billousness which often prove fatal. BENEDICTINE has long been well known to me, and it was with great readiness that I ordered our religious and my head resident doctor to administer it as a cordial according to your directions.

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Medecin en chef
de l'Hospice de la Charité de Marseille.

ALCOOL DE MENTHE
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DES BENEDICTINS.

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THEY ARE THE BEST OBTAINABLE. THE BEST ON EARTH AND THE BEST TO DRINK, AS THEY ARE ABSOLUTELY PURE, WELL MATURED AND DISTILLED FROM PURE MALT.

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Per Case of 4 doz. Quarts— - Rs. 22.0 -

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ALL WHO DESIRE TO HAVE SOFT VELVETY SKIN, CAN OBTAIN IT BY USING "Larola" AN IMPROVED Preparation of their CELEBRATED GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER. BEETHAM'S LAIT Regd

IT KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

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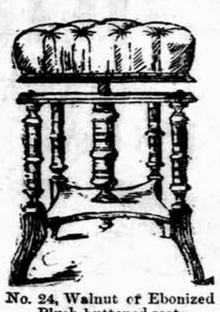

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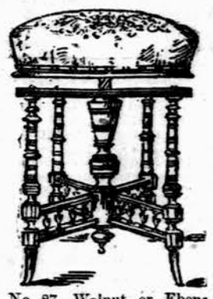

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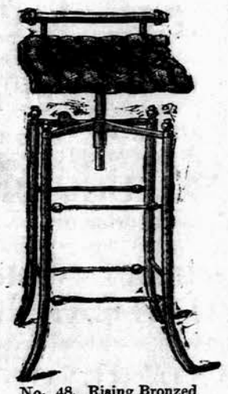

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Pleasant, Soothing, Cooling, Health-giving, Refreshing, and Invigorating.

NO HOUSEHOLD OR TRAVELLERS' BAG SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK & Co.